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NATIONALISTS CLOSE SHANGHAI SEA ROUTE

Mines laid in last open channel to port

CHUSAN ATTACK FEARED

Taipei, April 13.

Nationalist action in mining the last open channel to Shanghai was taken as a move against the expected invasion of Chusan Island from that metropolis, quarters in a position to know disclosed today.

This action, they revealed, would have been taken many weeks ago but for the fact the Nationalists did not want to hamper possible evacuation of foreign nationals from Shanghai.

Moscow, Peking ratify mutual aid treaty

London, April 13.

The Presidium of Russia's Supreme Soviet (parliament) has ratified her mutual aid treaty and other agreements with Communist China, the Soviet news agency Tass announced today.

An earlier announcement by the Chinese Communist radio, heard in Tokyo, said the Red China Government also had ratified the same agreements.

The agency said the Presidium ratified the agreements on Tuesday—the same day the Chinese Communist regime took its action.

The agreements were signed in Moscow on February 14 after conferences between Prime Minister Stalin and Mr. Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist.

Formal ratification of the Chinese-Russian mutual aid pact—by which Communist China "acquired a reliable ally"—was announced by the Peking radio, continues Associated Press in a Tokyo despatch.

Ratification of this and other agreements signed with Russia last January was voted unanimously by the Council of the Central People's Government at a meeting on Tuesday.

Mr. Mao Tse-tung said in a short address preceding the ratification:

"Reliable ally"

"We have acquired a reliable ally by the Sino-Russian treaty to which we will fulfil domestic construction, jointly oppose aggression of our enemies and build the foundation for establishing world peace."

The text of the official announcement follows:

"At its sixth conference held on April 11, 1950, the Council of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic ratified the Sino-Russian treaty of mutual aid and amity, agreements on the Changchun railway, Port Arthur and Dalen and Sino-Russian credit agreement."

The broadcast said these agreements were signed on February 14. But it did not give any further details on the contents of the varied agreements binding the two Communist countries closer together.

Top officials attend
Apparently all the top Chinese Communist officials attended the ratification meeting. The broadcast said 43 committeemen and vice chairmen and a total of 170 other Government officials attended the night session.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, reported on the negotiations.

THE WEATHER

At 6:00 GMT (4 p.m. HKST) from an all-weather NE of Japan a place of high pressure extends across Japan to South China.
Today's Forecast: Moderate easterly winds, clouds with partial afternoon clearing. Moving mist.
Yesterday's Weather:
Maximum: 71.4 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 67.0 deg. Fah.
Rainfall: 0.1 mm.
Wind: 1-11.7, mm. = 1.63 in. as against an average of 20.6 mm. = 0.81 in.
Readings at:
Date: 4.14.50
Time: 10.15
Place: 25.00
Wind: 10.00
Wind Direction: 10.00
Wind Force: 10.00

"Red" Dean plumps for Russian-style economy in Asia

Singapore, April 13.

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, said here today that only Russian material and technical assistance to Asia could enable Australia to maintain her "white policy."

Dr. Johnson, who is flying to Australia and New Zealand on a "peace crusade," told Reuters here that Australia could be saved from being swamped in the Pacific only if "the rest of Asia" adopted a Russian-style planned economy.

The Dean said that Australia was the most vulnerable country in the world and a "key between East and West." Russia wanted peace through understanding, he declared, adding: "Churchill in his recent utterances is at last saying what I have said all along."

Dr. Johnson named Paul Robeson, Madame Sun Yat Sen, Henry Wallace and Charlie Chaplin as great workers for world peace. He hoped Mr. Robeson and Madame Sun would still have time to join him in the Australian peace crusade.—Reuters.

Russians admit firing at U.S. Privateer plane

Copenhagen, April 13.

The Russians today identified the missing United States Privateer as the plane they fired on on Saturday and Danish sources suggested that only the anti-Communist underground in Latvia could uncover the real story of the plane's disappearance.

The United States Air Force official conducting the fifth exhausting day of the search for the unarmed Navy patrol bomber privately admitted that there was at present virtually no hope of finding any of the crew members alive. But they hesitated to call off the search, one of the most intensive in history, and said it probably would go on until the week-end.

Captain Jack Klingner, chief of the search operation, said a German ship identified by other sources as the June bug, reported at 1300 GMT that it had sighted debris at a point 200 miles East of the Danish island of Bornholm, pinpoint of the search.

Four search planes were ordered to the area to investigate.

Bernhard Revers, First Mate of the freighter June, told the police at Alfredsholm, Sweden, that he heard aeroplane engine noises on Sunday and on Monday spotted what appeared to be aeroplane debris.

Any doubt that the Privateer was the same plane the Russians said they fired on over Latvia on Saturday seemed to have been erased by this statement in the leading article in the Moscow Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" today: "Representative of the American Air Force in Wiesbaden on April 11 declared... that an American plane was missing during a normal training flight over Northern Germany and Denmark. He was silent, however, about the fact that this plane violated the Soviet frontier and was engaged in the so-called pursuit of training over Soviet territory."

In normal times, it is one of the main fishing centres in China.

Shaped roughly like a boat, it is 20 miles long, 10 miles across at the widest part and 51 miles in circumference.

Chusan was a trading base of the British East India Company in the latter part of the 17th century and in the Opium War of 1841 was occupied by a British naval squadron.

In normal times, it is one of the main fishing centres in China.

Nationalist troops there are commanded by General (Guth) Chou, who broke with his former boss, North China commander Fu Tso-yi, rather than surrender with him at Peking in January last year.

The Nationalist quarters are concerned over the possible effects if they lose the coming battle for Chusan.

On the other hand, though they believe a Nationalist victory would mark the beginning of the end for the Reds.—Associated Press.

Boissevain trip cancelled

Several "disillusioned" passengers, including news correspondents, disembarked from the Dutch liner Boissevain at Kowloon Wharf yesterday, sharing the same "fate" as the some 70 Anking Shanghai-bound passengers.

The Boissevain trip was reported left Yokohama with instructions to rendezvous outside the Yangtze estuary and receive several hundred Shanghai evacuees. News reached the ship shortly after its departure that the Japanese port that the whole thing was called off.

(Continued on Page 3)

SKILLED WORKERS ASK FOR EXTRA ALLOWANCE

The Chinese Engineers Institute, largest single labour union of skilled workers in the Colony, announced yesterday that they had asked employers for an extra living allowance, to be payable as from January 1, 1950.

The amount asked for is one-third of the present Rehabilitation Allowance, or about \$35 a month.

The Institute made the request in a letter to the Commissioner of Labour who was asked to forward it on to all firms where members of the Institute are employed.

More than 4,000 members of the Institute are employed at the Royal Naval Dockyard and the three commercial dockyards—the Kowloon Dock, the Taitoo Dock and the Cosmo-politan Dock.

In their letter to the Commissioner of Labour the Institute pointed out that the present request for an additional living allowance is not new. It has not been put forward on the trail of the Dairy Farm arbitration award.

The Institute made the request as far back as in July last year when they said that due to the increased cost of living the Rehabilitation Allowance was insufficient and required supplementing.

The extra amount they asked for then was one-third of the Rehabilitation Allowance, an amount ranging from \$30 to \$35 a month. The amount they asked for yesterday is the same.

The Institute, in their letter to the Commissioner, said the necessity for a supplementary allowance, and the reasonableness of the amount asked for, has been proved and substantiated by the Dairy Farm arbitration award.

The Institute, the letter continued, did not press home their demand of July last because shortly afterwards various other labour unions made similar demands on their respective managements for a \$30 a month special allowance. Realising the general effect which payment of any extra living allowance would have on the whole labour situation in the Colony, the Institute then decided to remain in abeyance pending settlement of the disputes then pending.

Situation clarified
The situation can now be said to have been sufficiently clarified for us to renew our request. An example has already been set by the Dairy Farm Company, and by various utility concerns who have settled with their workers on the same basis, and we feel that our request for similar treatment is not premature, and certainly not unjustified," officials of the Institute said.

The Chinese Engineers Institute has a history of more than 40 years in the Colony, with a membership of more than 6,000, made up of 18 categories of skilled workers. They are fitters, turners, boiler-makers, pattern-makers, moulders, plumbers, draughtsmen, engineers, engine-drivers, electricians, blacksmiths, welders and cooperatives.

The Institute's action will affect the dockyard more than any of the other concerns, since their members form more than one-third of the dockyard's workers.

The workers of the Royal Naval Dockyard and the Kowloon Dock, who have sought payment of a \$30-a-month special allowance from their managements through specially set-up committees representing themselves as representing all the workers, have failed because the managements insisted on negotiation through recognised labour unions.

Slightly higher
The amount of allowance asked for by the Institute is slightly higher than the amount of the Dairy Farm award, but the Institute pointed out that as it is based on the Rehabilitation Allowance it would be elastic and would move upwards or downwards according to food and commodity prices.

In the meantime, while the Institute is now reviving its demand for an extra living allowance for

Soviet jet planes over Shanghai

Soviet jet planes have made their appearance over Shanghai, according to a reliable source in that Northern city.

The planes—four of them—dived low over the city recently and caused a great stir among the populace. The source said office people working in the central area were surprised by the roaring hiss, while junkmen along the Bund scrambled for the railings and the nearest buildings.

The authorities, who were taken by complete surprise, sounded the air raid alarm, believing the planes to be Nationalist ones.

Soekarno declares war on Azis

Jakarta, April 13.
Captain Abdul Azis, whose rebel forces seized Macassar a week ago, was officially proclaimed an insurgent today and President Soekarno has ordered Government forces into action to dislodge the rebels.

President Soekarno declared in a nation-wide broadcast: "As President of the United States of Indonesia and as Supreme Commander of the USI army I declare him an insurgent against the authority of the USI Government. To the armed forces I entrust the task to settle this affair which is in conflict with military law. Acquit yourselves to the best of your abilities."

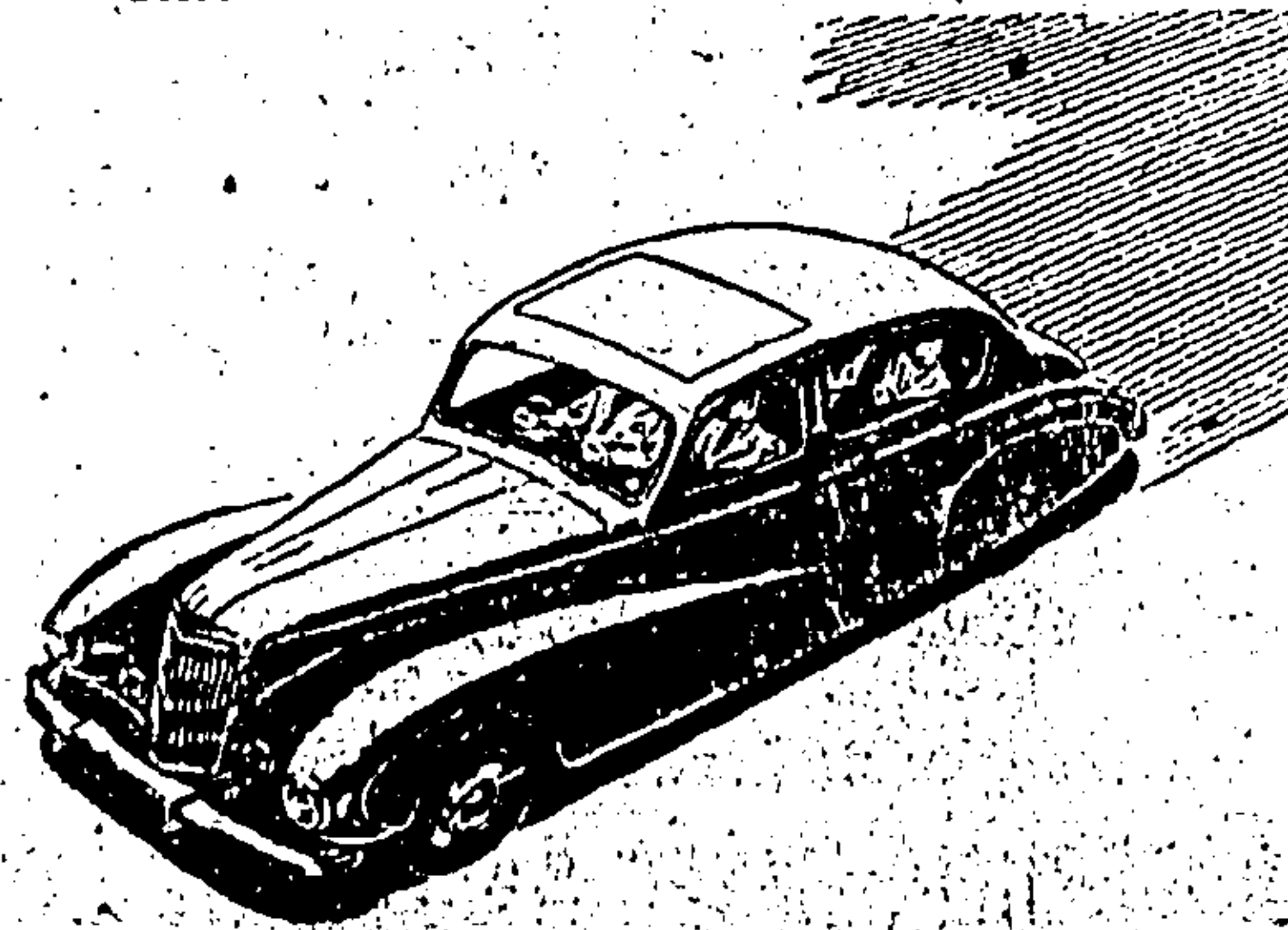
President Soekarno made his declaration of war against Azis' forces reported to include 125 disloyal Government troops and 1,000 members of the Royal Netherlands Indies army after the rebel leader had refused an ultimatum to surrender.

In a last minute effort to avert a military conflict, a special plane was sent to Macassar to fly Azis back to Jakarta but the plane returned empty.

President Soekarno's speech gave the signal for three government corvettes mounting five-inch guns and three government transports carrying an estimated 1,250 troops to take action.

Observers expected the force to make a landing on Friday morning but the troops might have gone into action already.—United Press.

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ON OTHER PAGES

- Page 2 Correspondence
- Page 3 Murderer gets death sentence
- Page 4 Action against fish racketeers
- Page 4 Barclay's Bridge
- Page 5 Cinema Page
- Page 7 Kashmir mediator appointed
- Page 8 Future of Western Germany
- Page 9 India wary of Asia pact
- Page 10 Lie may visit Moscow
- Page 11 Canteen by radio
- Page 12 Shanghai's Communist
- Page 13 Air shipping movement
- Page 14 Sports

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.
Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following day's paper.
Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.
A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge. If Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

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OLD ESTABLISHED British Company has vacancy for European Import Assistant in Singapore with not less than three years experience. Excellent prospects. Apply with full details to Box No. 590 "China Mail".

CARS FOR SALE

VAUXHALL-12, in good running condition. For quick disposal, \$2,000 or nearest offer. For trial please apply Box 588 "China Mail".

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SHORTWAVE enthusiasts receive worldwide stations to their hearts' content with the amazing Pilot model B66481 Bandspreading Impedance matching 5 valves. Handsome slatted cabinet, gold metal grille, walnut cabinet, gold metal grille, large coloured dial. Demonstration without obligation. Colonial Agencies, 62nd Bldg., 14 Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS - at \$1.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers, Cinemas and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Revised edition) at \$3.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PAD - 100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

BOILER REQUIRED

Marine-Type Boiler, or similar tube boiler, working pressure 150, evaporation 4,000 to 5,000 pounds per hour, complete with fittings and smoke box. Please quote price and delivery to Box 594 "China Mail".

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the cleaning of windows at various military establishments in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

Forms of tender are obtainable from Officer in Charge Barracks, R.A.S.C., 'I' Block, Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. R. PURCHES, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Director of Supplies & Transport, HQ Land Forces, HONG KONG.

E. A. BOYCE, Director of Public Works, March 28, 1950.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE TAKE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE RESUMED WORK AT OUR FACTORY AT NO. 4, KWEICHOW STREET, TOKWAWAN, KOWLOON, AS FROM 8th APRIL, 1950.

WE THANK ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR PAST VALUABLE SUPPORT AND FORBEARANCE AND LOOK FORWARD TO THEIR CONTINUED PATRONAGE.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Jacobson Room of the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 15th April, 1950, at Noon, for the following purposes, namely, to consider the annual statement of accounts and the balance sheet, and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, to declare a dividend and bonus, to appropriate the balance of Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

AND NOTICE is also given that the Share Transfer Registers will be closed from 4th April, 1950, to 15th April, 1950, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. A. WICKERSON
Managing Director.

Hongkong, March 30, 1950.

NOTICE

UNION WATERBOAT CO. LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd., 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, on Tuesday, the 9th May 1950, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to 9th May 1950, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

SALE OF CROWN LAND

An auction sale of Crown Land will be held at P.W.D. Headquarters on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1950, at 3 p.m.

The area which comprises 344,300 square feet is situated adjoining Tsun Wan Marine Lot No. 1 and is suitable for industrial purposes.

Further particulars are available from the Government Gazette of April 6, 1950 or from the Crown Lands & Survey Office.

E. A. BOYCE, Director of Public Works, March 28, 1950.

Rotarians hear talk on history of medals

History in the awarding of service medals was made when a Bar to the Naval General Service Medal was awarded in connection with the Yangtze Incident, said Mr. R. A. Edwards in an informative talk on "The History of Medals" at the weekly luncheon of the Kowloon Rotary Club held at the Peninsula Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Edwards, who was introduced by Mr. R. H. Jones, Vice-President of the Club, said that it was the first time for more than 50 years that the bar was awarded to the Royal Navy.

Laps agree to cut tax on foreigners

Tokyo, April 13. The Finance Minister today notified the International Taxation Committee, representing American, British, Dutch and other foreign interests in Japan that the Japanese Government was prepared to cut by half the proposed 55 per cent tax on foreigners' incomes in Japan.

Mr. Ikeda, the Finance Minister, states that this reduction would operate until December 31, 1950.

The Japanese Government thereafter would extend until 1955 the special tax reductions for senior and junior executives of foreign firms, contributing to "induction of foreign investments" to Japan.

The International Taxation Committee is meeting this afternoon and announced that it has "agreed in principle" with the proposal. General MacArthur's economic chief, Major-General W. Marquat, is believed to be agreeable to the amended scale of taxation and it is expected that the Japanese Government will introduce a modified taxation bill to the Diet within 48 hours.

Contrast

Mr. Ikeda's counter-proposal contrasted with his incongruous attitude on April 7 when in a two and a half hour interview with members of the foreign taxation committee the finance minister held out no hope for a revision of the proposed tax scales.

The American lawyer, Mr. Bruce Altshuler, who left Tokyo for Washington by air on April 11 to place the foreigners' protest before the Far Eastern Commission is now expected to take no further action, if the taxation bill is passed by the Diet.

Interested circles, however, believe that he may take advantage of the opportunity to urge in Washington a clause protecting foreigners against "unreasonable" taxation should be incorporated in the Japanese peace treaty. — Reuter.

U.S. SHIP-TAKING SINGAPORE RUBBER TO RED CHINA

Singapore, April 13. The 8,000-ton American freighter, California Bear, is sailing from Singapore today with 100 tons of rubber for Communist China.

An official for the ship's agents said that the ship was expected to arrive off Taku Bar, the port for Tientsin, within two weeks and might carry a cargo of wood and carpets for the United States. — Reuter.

SPORTS CLUB

MEMBERS REMINDER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Friday next, 14th April 5.30 p.m.

J.G.M. GRENHAM
Hon. Secretary.

BEVIN UNDERGOES OPERATION

London, April 13. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was operated on today for haemorrhoids and doctors said he was resting "quiet and comfortably."

Mr. Bevin, whose health had been causing concern for some time, entered Manor House Hospital at Golders Green, outside London, two days ago for the operation which was performed by Dr. John Nicolson, deputy surgeon at the clinic.

Mr. Bevin is expected to be back at the Foreign Office within a fortnight. — United Press.

Rangoon, April 13. Nine Union military police, including Lieutenant-Colonel Chit Tin, were killed when their jeep hit a mine on the Launglong-Minyat ferry road near Tavoy, lower Burma, on Saturday. A Tavoy message received here today reported.

Eight were given a military funeral at Tavoy. The ninth body had not yet been recovered. — Reuter.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS

The Sky Room, Luna Park, will be closed tonight to the Public.

It is reserved by the Hong Kong Rotary Club for a Dinner Dance in aid of the Camp for Kids.

The Sky Room, with all its amenities, will open as usual as from tomorrow, Saturday, April 15.

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THE FIRST VITAMINIZED HAIR TONIC
Panteen stops loss of hair and keeps your hair soft & lustrous!

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that stays gleaming!
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NEW way to clean glass faster & to stay clean longer. Removes window dirt, streaks, and discoloration. WAX COOL.

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WINDSOR HOUSE

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—1. Loric, 4. Vellum, 5. Broad, 10. Adapt, 12. Turned, 14. Service, 17. Memo, 19. Offered, 20. Sincere, 22. Trif, 24. Uranium, 27. Summer, 29. Crime, 30. Embury, 31. Slight, 32. Ditty.

DOWN—1. Dandy, 2. Organ of smell, 3. Numerical, 4. Beautiful youth, 5. Corruption, 6. Wealthy, 7. Regardless of others, 10. Drive, 11. List, 12. Rarer, 13. Conat, 15. Edam, 16. Leader, 17. Me, 18. Referee, 19. Enr, 21. Victim, 22. Referee, 23. Stock, 24. Noring, 25. Action, 26. Thaw, 27. Money, 28. Melt, 29. Ditty.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Now I don't want anything too comfortable—it might make him stop talking in his sleep!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay
The Authority on Authority

TWO GUIDES COINCIDE
IF YOU are unwilling to do two kinds of counting, you can never be a fine bridge player. One of them is the counting up, of tricks apparently takeable by either your side or the opposition, to determine how many more, if any, you or the other fellows must develop in some fashion. The other type of counting is the distribution, or suit-lengths, so far as you know them in order to ascertain by subtraction from thirteen the probability of suit or suits. Sometimes each of these will be a guide to your own action, with both guides coinciding.

SA 10 8 7
H 4
D Q J 10 6 4
C 8 4 2
S K Q 5 2
H K 8 5 2
D 8
C J 10 6 5
S Q J 4 3
H Q J 10 7 3
D Q 2
C K Q 7
S Q J 4 3
H Q J 10 7 3
D Q 2
C K Q 7
S Q J 4 3
H Q J 10 7 3
D Q 2
C K Q 7

(Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable).
West Pass
North Pass
East Pass
South Pass
West Pass
North Pass
East Pass
South Pass

West led his fourth best of the only unbid suit, clubs. South allowed both the Q and K to win, then took the 7 with the A and led the spade Q. West, a non-counter, passed but a moment to think. Realizing that the leader of a queen toward an ace usually had the jack too, and that it was generally better to cover the queen and honour, he played low, letting

the Q win. Five tricks in diamonds, plus the two major aces then gave South his game.

If West had been willing to do either kind of appropriate counting, he would have bobbled up with the correct answer. Adding up the tricks, he would have noted that five were a moral certainty for the declarer in diamonds, the club already scored made six, the spade A made seven and the virtually certain heart A made eight. If the spade Q be allowed to win, that would give South his nine.

Now, counting suit-lengths, South had bid diamonds first, then hearts, his reverse showing five of the minor and four of the major. Three clubs had been shown, making the total countable twelve, so that South could not have more than one spade, the Q he had led. Therefore it was certain. East held the J. Counting either way would have shown West the necessity of playing his K on the spade Q. That would have hamstrung South.

Tomorrow's Problem
S 9 8 7
H J 2
D 8 6 2
C K Q 9 3 2
S 10 5 3 2
H 10 9
D J 10 9 3
C J 8 7
S A K Q J
H A K Q 7 4
D Q 5
C 8 4
S A K Q J
H A K Q 7 4
D Q 5
C 8 4

Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable).
If North answers 1-Heart with 1-No Trump and South then calls 2-Spades, what should North do?

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KING'S

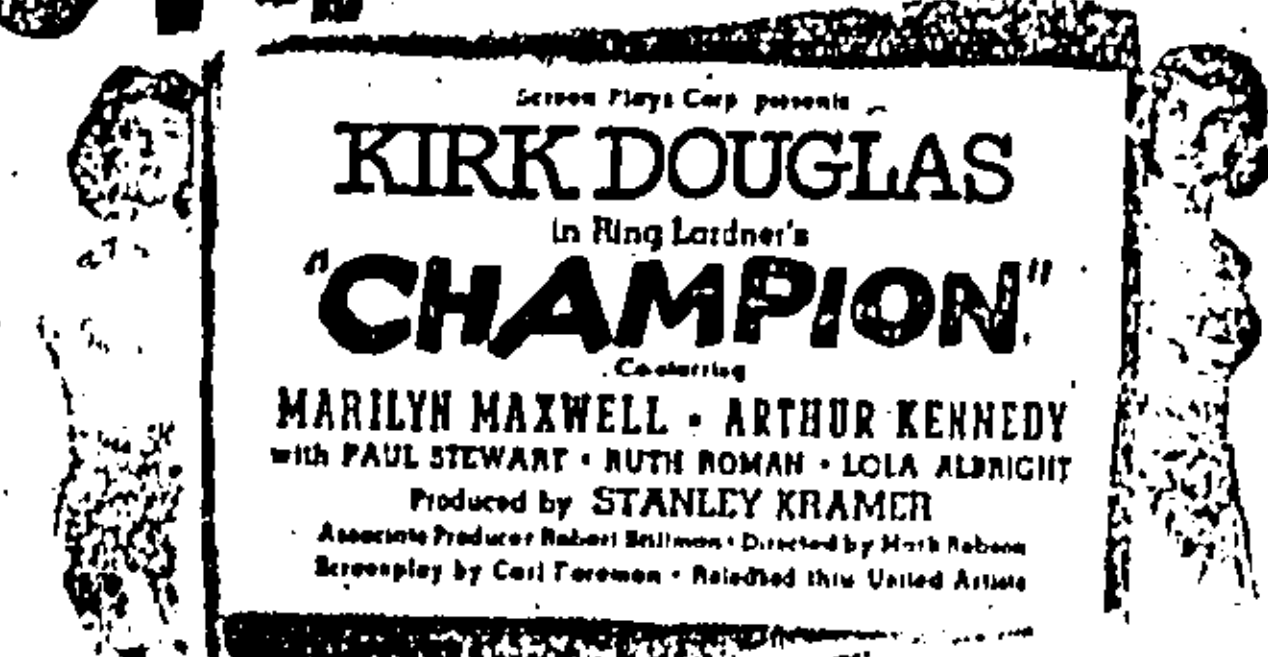
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OF 1949

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he was the...
CHAMPION



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AIR-CONDITIONED

BROADWAY

AIR-CONDITIONED Theatre

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY ADDED: LATEST FOX MOVIE NEWS: "OSCARS" presented for Achievements in "MOTION PICTURE"

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW

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"Bride of Vengeance"

A Paramount Picture starring
GODDARD - LUND - CAREY
A MITCHELL-LEISEN production

April — 16th. & 17th.

"THE SUN COMES UP"
Starring — Jeanette MacDonald
Lloyd Nolan and Lascaris

CINEMA WORLD



EDWARD G. ROBINSON and RICHARD CONTE
Collateral? Bah!

Drama opening at Roxy, Broadway

Rating: ...

An entertaining drama featuring some excellent acting by Edward G. Robinson is now at the Roxy and Broadway Theatres. The title: "House of Strangers." The performances of the rest of the stars—Susan Hayward, Richard Conte and Leatrice Adler—rank high on the list of good reasons for the picture's excellence. They bring vividness and colour to their roles and add much excitement to the film.

A startling verisimilitude resulted from the use of Italian, spoken by the supporting players who were recruited from the Italian theatre in New York, and by filming the street scenes in the heart of Little Italy in New York. Robinson as Gino Monetti, whose heart is as big as his bank, using methods as unorthodox as another of his hard-hitting roles. Susan Hayward in the role of Irene Bennet, a smart, slip young woman who lives by her wits, tops her performance in "Smash-Up" and gives a bright sheen to the picture while Conte, as Gino's favourite son, Max, greatly adds to his star stature with a powerful performance. Bickering and jealousy between Gino and his sons flares into hatred when the father is indicted for violating the banking laws. Max is the only son who comes to the aid of his father and his efforts only land him in prison. The love affair between Max and Irene is also hectic and furnishes a vivid contrast to the inter-ethnic struggle that comes close to being a vendetta. Director Markiewicz effectively uses the flash-back technique in telling this stark, melodramatic story. His cast of supporting players is good. Paul Valentine, Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., Debra Paget, Esther Minciotti, Diana Douglas, Tito Vuolo and Hope Emerson are equally effective. "House of Strangers," a Twentieth Century-Fox film, is melodrama from beginning to end. Adult film fare.

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EXCELLENT BRITISH FILM DUE

Rating: ...

To the rugged inhabitants of the mythical Hebridean island of Todday, off the Scottish coast, the middle of the war brought a calamity worse than Hitler's bombs: there was no more whisky.

Then a U.S.-bound vessel carrying 50,000 cases of Scotch ran aground off Todday's craggy harbour. All that stood between the parched islanders and a joyously illegal salvage job was the bumbling Englishman (Basil Rudford) who, as the island's Home Guard captain, felt constrained to enforce the letter of the law.

Out of this excellent idea, which less skilled hands might have reduced to farce, the British moviemakers have spun a tight little comedy of pure gold, "Whisky Galore," coming to the Lee Theatre.

Filmed entirely in the Hebrides, where the faces are as rough-hewn as the landscapes, its comedy is rooted in character—both national and individual—and nurtured gently with ingenuity and unflinching good taste.

What lifts "Whisky Galore" above its own high mark of insular drollery, and turns its chuckles into laughs, is its mastery of the visual gag. The picture moves quietly but surely until the islanders make a rendezvous with the derelict Scotch. Then, in picturing their celebration, their efforts to hide the loot from customs raiders and a chase to rescue the biggest cache of whisky, the camera goes on an inspired spree.

Director Mackendrick has some expert allies: the players, besides Radford, include Wylie Watson, Gordon Jackson and Joan Greenwood.



Linda Christian, seen here with her film star husband, Tyrone Power, in Manila, is due to arrive in Hong Kong today by Philippine Air Lines. She is travelling by herself.

CLEVER WOMEN MAKE EDUCATIONAL FILMS

A number of brilliant women have made good in Britain in the production of educational films. Mary Field, of course, is the classic example, and she has now been joined by others whose work has been winning golden opinions at International Film Festivals. "Circulation of the Blood" was top of its class at Knecht in Bologna, and "Growing Girls" and "Digestion" were first and second in the physiology section at Venice in Italy. Winifred Holmes directed the second, and Eeryl Denman Lacey the other two. At the Gaumont — British Instructional Studios (where Mary Field has established a great tradition) Mrs. Lacey has as colleagues Margaret Simpson, Felicity Kinross, and Thora James, directing films on geography, history and Biology respectively.



ARTHUR KENNEDY and KIRK DOUGLAS
A study in character

Fast thriller stars Douglas as pug

Rating: ...

For more than 30 years Ring Lardner's short story, "Champion," has remained a challenge to the screen. It has been numbered among the classics labelled "too difficult to handle." Only recently a producer—Stanley Kramer—decided to take his courage in his hands and transfer this remarkably tough, vital story to the screen, with Kirk Douglas in the title role, Arthur Kennedy in the role of his crippled brother, Connie, and Marilyn Maxwell, Ruth Roman and Lola Albright as the three women in his life.

United Artists is releasing the film which is now at the King's Theatre.

Tensely emotional and cruelly realistic, "Champion" tells the story of Midge Kelly, handsome and ruthless, a king among fighters and a wrecker of other peoples' lives, in his unrelenting drive to the top. The three women in his life, the men who pluck him virtually from the gutter and raise him to fame and fortune, are left forever with the brutal bruises caused by contact with this idol of an adoring public. No one who knows him escapes unscathed.

"Champion" is hard and fast at all times. It is a stunningly photographed and paced seldom slackens. At its brilliant best in the fight scenes, which are probably the most brutally believable ever screened.

"Champion" is equally good at creating suspense. In a chase sequence, when Midge is being cornered in an empty arena by faceless racketeers, the camera movement in and out of the vast shadowy beehive of tunnels, arcades and aisles is expertly terrifying.

But first to last, "Champion" is a tough-minded, penetrating character study which makes Midge neither an inhuman monster nor a whining victim of circumstances. It simply focuses a hard glare on his unreflective brutality, his arrogance and his bursts of self-interested decency. Much of its punch comes from the sensative performances from the sensative Paul Stewart. Its final wallop it owes to Kirk Douglas, who fills out every corner of Kelly's unattractive pug with bulging assurance and conviction.

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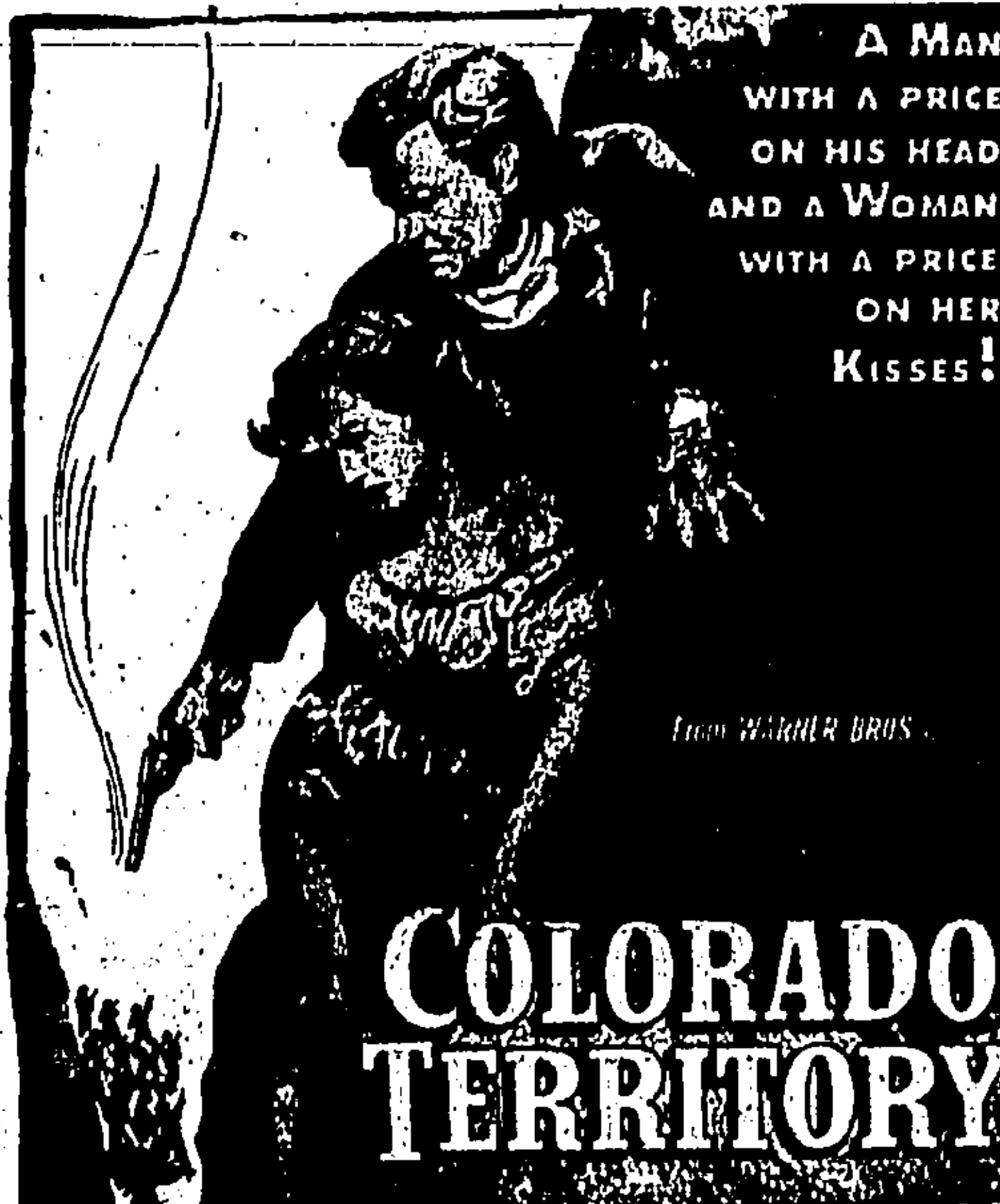


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The Dollar crisis--No. 1

BRITAIN AND HER DEFICIT

Dominating all the manoeuvre in the new Parliament is the question: When will the chronic economic crisis enter its next acute phase? The general view at the moment is that this may be in the summer but is more likely to be in September. For the last three years the crisis has been intensified each September. The related question is: How acute will the new phase be? Each of the parties is trying to find the answers to these questions. Their tactics in Parliament will depend on what they decide.

With British politics so much overshadowed by the crisis, it is strange how little understanding there is of its general nature. People talk of the "dollar gap." They suppose, rather vaguely, that Britain's trouble have come about simply because the United Kingdom sells too little to the U.S. and buys too much from the U.S. Actually this is a much more complex thing. It is a crisis of the deterioration of the balance of payments of the countries of the sterling area as a whole with the countries of the dollar area as a whole.

Lucid study

The most lucid, and at the same time authoritative, study of the crisis is to be found in last autumn's bulletin of the Research and Planning Division of the Economic Commission for Europe, which is an organ of the United Nations. The Analysis given there deserves much wider publicity than it has so far received.

The basis of this analysis is the comparison of the pattern of trade of the sterling area countries in 1938 with their pattern 10 years later, in 1948. This shows startling changes. They would have been even more striking if the year chosen for comparison had been 1937, for in 1938 certain abnormal conditions had developed which were already causing disadvantage to the sterling area.

The sterling area comprises today the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand,

d'Affaires. He pointed out to an official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry that the right to use the compound for official purposes was secured by Article III of the Sino-British Treaty of 1943. This stated that the Government of China would accord to the British Government the continued right to use for official purposes the land which had been allocated to the British Government in the Diplomatic Quarter. He added that before the Chinese notification of April 4 had been received, the British Government had decided to open negotiations with a view to relinquishing these rights by agreement. He questioned the right of the Chinese Government to requisition the property by unilateral administrative action.

Mr. Hutchison was informed, however, that the People's Government considered the compound should be handed over in compliance with the terms of the Military Control Commission's order, but that the question of property rights in respect of the buildings would be settled separately at a later date. That is the position as it now stands, and the barracks were taken over on Tuesday.

Since 1939 there has been no military guard in the British compound, and the buildings, which were built by the British Government, have been used for civil purposes. At one time it was thought that the Peking Government intended to take over the main premises of the various Embassies as well as the barracks, so as to break up the unity of the Diplomatic Quarter and force the various Powers to establish their representatives in various parts of the city. Quite probably some of the Communist leaders felt this way about it. Its silent, unified symbolism must have been irksome to many who recalled with resentment the era of foreign domination.

But while military barracks in Peking are no longer either ornamental or useful, and other facilities are adequate for the limited diplomatic activities now being pursued there, it is to be hoped that the unity of the Diplomatic Quarter will be preserved for this had, and will yet have, its advantages not only for the Diplomatic Corps itself, but also for the Chinese Government.

India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Crown Colonies, Burma, Iceland and the Far Eastern Territories. In the war times, the United Kingdom had a current surplus account with the other countries of the sterling area. These may be called the overseas sterling countries. The United Kingdom exported more to them and earned more from them than they earned from the United Kingdom.

By "WINDRUSH" Special Correspondent

The United Kingdom was in deficit with North America, i.e. the U.S. and Canada (to the tune in 1938 of about \$450 million). But the overseas sterling countries had in prosperous years a surplus with North America, and they also produced new gold. These dollars and gold flowed to the United Kingdom to settle the deficit of the overseas sterling countries with the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom used them for settling its own deficit with North America.

Not principal cause

The first thing to notice is that the deficit in the balance of payments between the United Kingdom and North America is not the principal cause of the crisis. In fact between 1938 and 1948 the deficit on merchandise account of the United Kingdom with the U.S. actually diminished. It is true that the deficit with Canada increased, but the total deficit in trade with Canada and the U.S. combined was in 1948 only \$77 million higher than in 1938. Clearly, then, this is not the main cause of Britain's present difficulties.

The reasons why the UK trade deficit with North America is kept to such a modest sum were

the increase of UK imports to North America and the rigid controls which Great Britain exercised over imports from the dollar area. The achievement in keeping the deficit so small was the greater because in the years between 1938 and 1948 the terms of trade between American and Great Britain had entered in American's favour. Great Britain had to pay proportionately much higher for things which it imported from America than America had to pay for things which it imported from Great Britain. In other words, import prices increased much more than export prices.

Less favourable It is true that the UK position vis a vis the U.S. in 1948 was rather less favourable than these figures would suggest. Its insensible exports had dwindled. In the early years of the war the UK had liquidated much of its investment in the U.S. Thus net receipts on income from investment fell by rather more than \$100 million. There was also a loss on the earnings from ship-loss. Nevertheless this also was not enough to explain the acute dollar shortage in the sterling area.

A third part of the dollar deficit of the UK account rose, not out of transactions with North America, but out of trade with other countries. For 1948 this deficit was estimated at \$550 million. About half of this deficit was the result of oil transactions, chiefly of the purchase of petrol from the Dutch Indies and Venezuela. Similarly, oil transactions in the Middle East paid for in gold and dollars. In 1948 the UK dollar deficit was reckoned as follows: With the U.S. \$400,000,000, with Canada \$550,000,000, with other dollar countries \$550,000,000—total \$1,500,000,000. But there are other major causes of the dollar crisis besides the deficit of the U.K. These will be examined tomorrow.

(To be continued)

Slow start to year of great pardon

By Alexander Clifford

A young man with a wind-burnt face, a staff in his hand, and a rucksack on his back plods his way dazedly through the glittering hurly-burly of Rome towards St. Peter's.

In the churches, amid the musty shadowed swirlings of baroque magnificence, processions of girls headed by large, black crosses and shepherded by nuns sing liturgies in thin piping voices.

Against the walls of the Vatican a group of Austrians, looking like the chorus of "White Horse Inn," poses for its photograph. A dingy tram marked "The Basilica" grinds by, full of women with veils and prayer books and rosaries. A motorbus with a foreign numberplate is parked outside the Lateran.

The big query

But that's about all there is to see of the Holy Year in Rome. And the absence of anything more to see has begun to arouse respective emotions of uneasiness, and directly interested.

"Is the Holy Year a flop?" has become the standard subject of Roman small talk.

The parties directly concerned in the Holy Year are the Vatican—passionately eager for its success; the Communists—equally eager for its failure; and the Roman shopkeepers and hotel owners—profoundly interested in its by-products.

The Pope, when he declared this Jubilee Year, called it "The Year of the Great Pardon." He made no secret of the fact that he hoped it would be the start of a world-wide spiritual regeneration.

He designed it as the Church's first major positive move in the fight against Communism. The Communists laid their plans of defence: sabotage, if the Holy Year seemed to be going really well; incessant nagging and criticism if it went moderately; a policy of quietly ignoring it if it went badly.

And the shopkeepers stuffed their shelves with goods. The hotelkeepers redecorated their rooms and their prices. Restaurants threw out new wings. Pickpockets and confidence tricksters moved in for a Roman season. Every conceivable method of extracting profits from pilgrims was prepared for.

But now the Holy Year has started so modestly that you can scarcely see it.

The Vatican has begun explaining through its newspaper that success is not measured by the number of pilgrims who physically come to Rome but by the effect in the hearts of the faithful.

The Communists have done nothing at all except a little routine pin-pricking.

The shopkeepers are holding sales, and the hotel managers will gladly let you have a room any time you ask.

The truth is that the Holy Year is suffering from a purely modern

confusion between pilgrimage and tourism. In previous centuries only the rich travelled for pleasure. A pilgrim never expected to enjoy a pilgrimage. He acquired merit by taking a hard and dangerous road, living uncomfortably on the charity of the faithful, and visiting a shrine.

He usually came home exhausted. He never thought of himself as taking a holiday. No did innkeepers and merchants expect to make much earthly gain out of pilgrims. Usually they made an earthly loss, for pilgrims paid for the board and lodging with blessings and prayers.

But today foreign travel is a recognised pleasure for everyone. And a comfortably organised, officially paid-for visit to Rome smacks more of a vacation than a pilgrimage.

The Pope very clearly saw this danger. In his Bull proclaiming the Holy Year he warned pilgrims sternly against regarding themselves as trippers. He hinted that they should come on foot as the old-time pilgrims used to do (the Vatican still gives three days' free board and lodging to a properly accredited pedestrian pilgrim).

He took steps to see that they should get cheap accommodation under Church auspices instead of being exploited by the Italy. He arranged to suppress all vulgar and inappropriate trafficking in medals and rosaries.

He drew up a tight programme of religious events to occupy the pilgrims' time.

But he could not reverse the trend of the age. He could not completely turn tourists back into pilgrims. And he could not dissuade the merchants of Rome from regarding them as tourists. In the interests of holiness he could abolish some of the more gaudy manifestations of the Holy Year; but in an age of advertisement that merely resulted in an impression that the Holy Year was doing.

Poor pilgrims

So the Holy Year's start has not been spectacular. In January a mere 30,477 pilgrims arrived. The Vatican claims that is three times as many as it expected.

But they made little difference to Rome—especially since pilgrims, in the surprise of the merchants, turn out to be mainly very poor people, hampered by currency restrictions.

If the day has been small, it has been enough to show Rome what to expect. The Church has realised that pilgrims are also tourists, and the merchants have recognised that tourists are also pilgrims.

The modern Emperor no one knows

By WILLIAM MATTINSON

In an office in Broad street, New York, sits a modern emperor whose tentacles stretch round the world from Rio de Janeiro through Europe to Shanghai.

His subjects number thousands. His "dependents" millions; yet he is unknown to all save a few people who study big men and big business.

This twentieth-century emperor is Col. Sosthenes Behn, 58-year-old president and chairman of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation—the I.T. and T.

His odd Christian name—It means "Life Strength"—is peculiarly apt. For he has grown in strength for 40 years since the day when he and his brother Hernand took over Puerto Rico's telephone system as payment for a bad debt.

At its peak I.T. and T. had fingers in pies in Brazil, Argentina, Spain, China, Rumania, Great Britain, Elise, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the United States.

All through these years the Emperor Behn has fought a bitter struggle against dictators and economic crisis.

When the economic blizzard hit the world in 1929 and the bottom fell out of the American Stock Market, I.T. and T., with assets worth 604,500,000 dollars, ran into debt to the tune of 149,000,000 dollars.

He defied Franco

It seemed that Emperor Behn was finished; yet the storm was weathered.

During the Spanish Civil War, when Franco was besieging Madrid, Emperor Behn was installed in the shell-pocked Telefonica building.

Largo Caballero, Republican commander of Madrid, decided to evacuate the city and warned Behn that Telefonica would be blown up at 4 p.m. to avoid leaving it in enemy hands.

Behn's reply was: "I and 18 other Americans will be holding a board meeting at 4 p.m. It will be too busy if you blow up 16 American citizens."

The Telefonica still stands but Behn no longer owns it. He sold to Franco—for between 60 and 70 million dollars.

In Rumania Behn sold out to the Rumanian Government four days before the Germans took over the country.

In Hungary his vice-president, Stephen Vogeler, was recently found guilty of spying.

In the Argentine Peron threatened to confiscate I.T. and T.'s assets. He did not—he paid for them instead.

Behn has recently signed a contract with Brazil to install telephones in 27 cities.

British conquests

He is to build broadcasting stations in Sweden, lay communications in Elze.

The emperor has staged some of his greatest conquests in the United Kingdom. So lightly does he hold the reins that his own lieutenants do not know him. It was they who built Davenport's short-wave station, equipped



One can only hope that the minor incident in the United Provinces will barely affect the India-Pakistan negotiations.

"Man charged with being drunk, negligible, freed."

The magistrate was inclined to think the whole incident had doubtably better be forgotten.

I see they're still batracking-up in Peking.

"For sale: young girl's bicycle, half used."

Local experts again. "There was a further drop in the American dollar... yesterday, the closing rate... being \$0.125 against \$0.04 at closing on Tuesday."

Fellow in Tokyo says he has become a Communist as an act of atonement. American admirers of (he whose name should not be spoken) will be conscious of a feeling of contradiction.

Benefits given under Britain's health service are said to lead to malingering. There's gold in them thar hills.

Now it turns out that the Nationalists don't want the 71 planes either. This leaves the field clear for a straight fight between the Communists and the Americans.

"Big Angus McLean, a true son of Wales."

Welsh wha hae...

Birds and bees. British schoolmasters have come to the conclusion that, when it comes to teaching it in the schools, it's sex of one and half a decent of the other.

Myrtle was wearing a dress last night that kept onlookers on looking.

Cupid nearly got a friend of mine this week. He had an arrow escape.

"Do you have fits of giddiness?" the doctor asked the middle-aged, stern-looking woman. "Certainly not," she snapped. "I'm a respectable married woman."

The Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth with radio, and laid the television cable from London to Birmingham.

At 68, Behn's hair is thin but still sandy. A sharp nose, bright eyes and a vibrant voice confute the tired stoop.

A brisk man without hobbies ("His business is his hobby," said one colleague, ruefully), he is also a man without notoriety.

He has an odd reluctance to be biographical.

A basically shy, depersonalised man, he is as elusive as one of his own cable currents. Married, with three children, his home is a New York hotel.

He belongs to 12 clubs and rarely uses them; is director of 21 companies and works indefatigably on all of them.

He is a pleasant man who lives only for his business and will probably dislike every word of this very much.

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SECURITY COUNCIL APPOINTS MEDIATOR IN KASHMIR DISPUTE

Sir Owen Dixon named

Lake Success, April 12.

The United Nations Security Council today appointed the Australian jurist, Sir Owen Dixon, as Mediator in the Kashmir dispute. Both India and Pakistan today expressed their willingness to accept Sir Owen as the United Nations representative.

Labour law planned for E. Germany

Berlin, April 12.

Communist leaders are preparing a rigorous law for the government direction of all workers in East Germany, it was reported Wednesday night.

Communist newspapers confirmed that "planned direction of labour forces" will be written into a new act to support a five-year economic plan to come into effect in mid-summer.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Otto Grotewohl, was quoted as predicting that the economic plan would "double the living standard to a height the German people have never known before."

Allied officials said the new labour law might be used to direct young East Germans to join the police army which now totals about 50,000 trained infantrymen.

Plans to expand the police army to 100,000 men by 1951 have been rumoured for some time. The labour law is expected to be ready for passage by the East German People's Chamber next month.

Another law making housewives liable to industrial conscription is also being written. Communists claim it grants women equal economic rights with men.—Associated Press.

Kashmir mediator suited for job

New York, April 12.

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian High Court Judge, today named Kashmir Mediator, is a man who has played many parts in a career of notable public service to the British Commonwealth.

Law had been his career, but outside the Bar and off the Bench, he had been diplomat and wartime administrator of vast enterprises.

Close friends and associates regard his outstanding characteristic of clear, level-headed thinking and his ability to dig down to the roots of stubborn problems as ideal for the thorniest job he has yet had to tackle.

Born into a legal family, Owen Dixon had a striking success as a lawyer in the 19 years he was at the Australian Bar. He specialised in equity and commercial cases, becoming a King's Counsel at the early age of 30.

His appointment as a High Court Judge by a Conservative Government in 1929, was welcomed by all political parties. This followed a three years' term as Acting Justice of the Victorian State Supreme Court. Many of his judgments have stood the test both of time and higher tribunals. His fearlessness in legal interpretations and in wedding commonsense to the statutes gained him a reputation, as probably the soundest judge in the high court's half-century of existence.

Sir Owen Dixon brought to his task, besides a vast knowledge of the law, a keen mind, a sound business instinct and a high intellectual integrity.

Quiet personality

His quiet, pleasant personality is apt to belie the stoic determination and patience he has always shown in overcoming objections and obstructions. These qualities were to achieve notable results in wartime tasks.

The first was chairmanship of the Central Wool Committee to which he was appointed at a time when the task was to press the huge Australian wool clip into war service for the Allies. His work for two years resulted in an organisation that clothed the major portion of Allied armies for six years of war.

The wool task overlapped that of controlling wartime Australian coastal shipping and war risks insurance, a job made difficult by the depredations of Japanese submarines in Pacific waters.

Then he succeeded Mr. Richard Casella, Australian Ambassador in Washington. For two years he played a vital role in co-ordinating the United States and Australian efforts to make his country a great military and supply base, an arsenal, and a training

Seretse still trying to see his wife

Lobatal, April 12.

Seretse Khama, exiled chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has made a second written application to the Government to be allowed to see his London-born white wife, Ruth, at Serowe in tribal territory.

It was accompanied with a certificate from his wife's doctor stating that in view of Mrs. Khama's state of health—she is expecting a baby in July—it was "imperative" that Seretse should see her at once.

Seretse Khama was exiled because the British Government feared that his marriage to an English girl, who had split the tribe, might cause trouble. He has been forbidden to return to tribal territory, except to gather evidence for an inheritance law-suit and to see his wife when she is confined.—Reuter.

Shanghai evacuation abandoned

Washington, April 12.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, announced today that plans to remove 2,000 foreigners from Shanghai by sea had been abandoned.

Mr. Acheson blamed difficulties with the Chinese Communists. He told a news conference that efforts would be made to obtain the refugees to a North China port or to Hong Kong.

For more than two months, the State Department has been pressing the Communists to approve arrangements for the departure of the foreigners from Shanghai. Among them are about 300 Americans and 450 British subjects.

Mr. Acheson outlined the efforts made by the State Department to get American citizens out of Shanghai and the difficulties encountered.

Anking plan

He said that at one time they had planned to use the Anking, a British vessel in Hong Kong, which had been alerted by the British authorities to assist in the evacuation operations.

"Since over 450 British subjects are to be evacuated in addition to the 300 Americans, and since the Chinese river steamer could accommodate only 450 per trip, it would have required two ferry trips to evacuate the British and American citizens," Mr. Acheson said.

"In addition, reports from Shanghai indicated that it would require two to five days to arrange Customs clearance and loading after final permission had been obtained for the ferry operations."

"This would have carried the evacuation operation almost one full week beyond the deadline set by the Nationalists even if permission had been granted at once by the Shanghai authorities," he said.

Mr. Acheson added that it is now too late to carry through this plan, since any attempt to run through the minefields would entail serious risks.—Reuter.

A hand grenade was thrown into the office of the Director of Jordan's Railways and Civil Aviation, Rashad Budairi, tonight, slightly injuring him and his assistant, Shawqi Husaini, police reported.—Associated Press.

Moscow charges violation of Italian treaty

London, April 12.

Russia has handed the Italian Ambassador in Moscow a note alleging violations of the Italian peace treaty, particularly regarding reparations, a Tass message from Moscow disclosed today.

The note, according to the Tass message picked up in London, alleged that the reparations due to Russia under the treaty had not been paid. It recalled the article of the treaty stipulating that reparations had to be paid by transferring Italian property in Bulgaria, and Hungary to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet note accused the Italian Government of deliberately delaying the presentation of a correct statement of the Italian assets in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

"Up to the present the Italian Government has not yet paid reparations from current production," the note said. "Both the peace treaty and the Soviet-Italian agreement stipulated that reparations must begin on September 15, 1949."

The Tass report said: On April 10, Mr. A. Lavrentyev, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR presented the following note to Signor M. Brozio, the Italian Ambassador to the USSR:

"In accordance with Article 74 of the peace treaty with Italy, which entered into force on September 15, 1947, and in accordance with the Soviet-Italian agreement of December 11, 1948, on payment of reparations to the Soviet Union, Italy has to pay to the Soviet Union reparations totalling US\$100,000,000."

Reparations

"The peace treaty and the above-mentioned Soviet-Italian agreement establish that reparations shall be paid to the Soviet Union through deliveries from current industrial production within the periods and under the conditions stipulated in the aforementioned agreement and through the transfer of ownership to the Soviet Union of Italian assets in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania."

"Both the peace treaty and the Soviet-Italian agreement envisage that deliveries from current production on account of reparations be effected by Italy, as from September 15, 1949."

"The Soviet Government, in its note of September 22, 1949, already drew the attention of the Italian Government to the necessity for the fulfilment by the Italian Government of its obligations concerning deliveries on account of reparations to the Soviet Union from the current production of Italian industry."

"Over six months have elapsed since the date set by the peace treaty for the beginning of deliveries from current production. Despite the above-mentioned circumstances the Italian Government has, nevertheless, not yet

started deliveries on account of reparations from current production, which has a negative effect on the entire development of the Soviet-Italian economic relations. "The Italian Government explains the non-fulfilment of its obligations with regard to deliveries to the Soviet Union on reparations account from current production, in its memorandum of January 14, 1950, by the fact that the negotiations for determining the value of the Italian assets in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania have not yet been completed."

"The note recalled that Italy, in accordance with the peace treaty, and the Soviet-Italian agreement of December, 1948, is to pay reparations to the Soviet Union both through deliveries from current production and by the transfer of Italian assets in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary."

"The Soviet Government drew attention to the excessive delay in defining the value of the Italian assets in the three countries. This was 'the result of the absolutely unfounded position of the Italian Government, which, in evaluating the Italian assets in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, put forward nonsensical demands, verging on absurdity.'"

"The note said that the Italian Government sought to include among the assets a number of enterprises, the debts of which exceeded the actual value of these enterprises."

Italian estimate

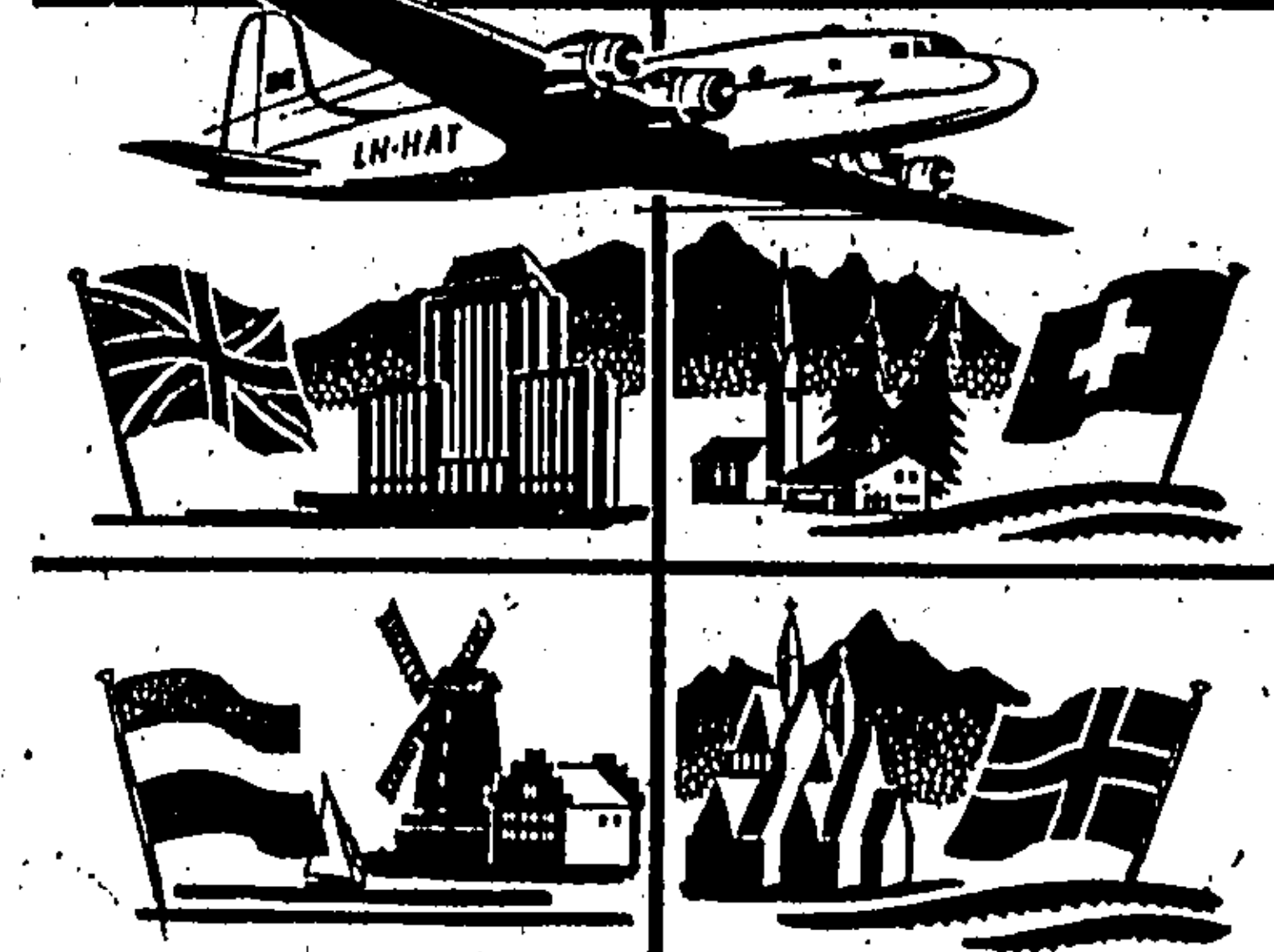
The total Italian estimate of the assets of this kind amounted to US\$5,880,000, the note added.

The Italian Government was further accused of arbitrarily increasing the evaluation of assets without presenting any such proofs as could, at least to some degree, confirm such an evaluation.

"The Italian Government also included in the list of Italian assets, the note went on, enterprises the stocks of which do not belong to Italian owners but to owners in third countries."

According to the Italian estimate, such assets amount to US\$32,985,000.—Reuter.

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FUTURE OF W. GERMANY TO BE DISCUSSED AT LONDON CONFERENCE

London, April 12.

The problem of the future of Western Germany will be one of the big issues to be tackled when the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States meet in London next month, it is believed in diplomatic quarters here.

Although clearly the all-important question of whether any further approach can be made to Soviet Russia on atomic control is the main subject before the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers, there is a good deal of evidence to show that the problem of Western Germany is causing serious concern to the United States administration.

The speech made in London by the United States High Commissioner in Germany, Mr. John J. McCloy, at the Pilgrims' Society dinner, underlined the great importance attached by the United States to the integration of the German Federal Republic with Western Europe.

fold aim in American policy towards Germany is to bring about a united Europe of which Germany must be a part.

It is impossible to doubt that this pressure for the integration of Western Germany with Western Europe is inspired by the possibility of Soviet action in the East.

On the same occasion, Mr. McCloy said: "Today the West has the opportunity to unite for its own defence. Tomorrow may be too late. Today, Germany is still in a formative stage and, I believe, wants to join in a united Europe. Tomorrow, the situation in Germany and in other European countries may have taken a turn which will make action more difficult."

In fact, this problem of the relationship of Western Germany to the other Western powers, with all that implies for the defensive coherence of the West, is hopelessly complicated by duality of aim.

Power alignment

The alignment of the Western powers, in the Brussels Pact and in the Atlantic Pact, is governed by the aim of gaining security against a possible Soviet attack. The relationship of the Allied Powers to Western Germany is governed by the aim of gaining security against a revival of German aggression.

Yet, because Western Germany lies outside the Soviet sphere of influence and within the economically linked territory of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), the German Federal Republic is necessarily covered by the umbrella of Western European and Atlantic military and economic planning.

The great problem for the Western powers is to combine effective security against the Soviet Union with effective security against Western Germany.

An indication of how difficult this is—proving—is given by the hesitation and reluctance on both Mr. McCloy indicated a two-sided which have accompanied the

invitation of the Council of Europe to the Bonn Government to become an associate member of the West European Parliamentary body.

Numerous rumours
The numerous, and incorrect, rumours from The Hague at the time of the meeting of the Defence Ministers of the Atlantic Pact in April that Germany was to be brought into the Atlantic Pact certainly represented the ruthless logic of a certain school of thought which considers that the question of security against Germany should be sacrificed to gaining additional security against the Soviet Union.

In fact, any question of bringing the Federal Republic into the Western military pacts can be ruled out for the present. But the day-to-day problems of gaining co-operation with Bonn while maintaining security restrictions will have to be re-examined and discussed by the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers.

An example of the sort of difficulty which arises was the recent proposal in the Allied High Commission by Mr. McCloy that German inspectors should take over some of the functions of the Military Security Board for checking industrial production.

This proposal was firmly rejected by the British and French High Commissioners, who consider that the inspection rights of the Military Security Board are the keystone of post-war security against surreptitious German rearmament.

Within sight

At the same time, it is no secret that agreement between the Western Occupation Powers on the opening of Western Germany to foreign investment is at last within sight. When agreement is reached, pressure to raise the permitted level of steel production in Germany will be almost irresistible and it is certainly expected here that the whole question of the level of German industry will figure at the London Foreign Ministers' talks.

The existing permitted level of steel for the Western Zones of just over 11 million tons a year was reached in February.

On this question as, in the view of observers here, on so many other questions, the Bonn Government has not made it easier for the Allies to lift present restrictions.

Recent pressure by the German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer for higher steel production, for example, was reaffirmed at the end of March in an exchange of letters between the Bonn Government and the High Commission.

—Reuter.

S.E. Asia first item on agenda

Paris, April 12.

South East Asia and Indo-China would be among the first items on the agenda on which immediate policy decisions would be made at the Big Three (the United States, Britain and France) Foreign Ministers' talks in London next month, a French Foreign Office spokesman said tonight.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, would suggest a political and economic extension of the Atlantic Treaty when he meets the United States and British Foreign Ministers at these talks, the spokesman declared.

This suggestion, he said, would be very carefully prepared.

It would urge Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Dean Acheson to consider how the defence of Western liberties could be reconciled with the maintenance of internal prosperity in the Western countries.

The spokesman added that the present military needs of the Western world threaten the economy and finance of all the countries, and that this problem can be tackled only at the international level.

"The military requirements of the Western world in 1950 threaten the economy and finance of all the countries," the spokesman said.

The spokesman refused to reveal what solutions M. Schuman would propose but said that an Economic Committee within the Atlantic Treaty or an extension of the powers of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, or the furthering of the links between the OEEC and the Atlantic Treaty were all possibilities.—Reuter.

N. Atlantic Council meeting date

Washington, April 12.

The United States has suggested that the forthcoming meeting of the North Atlantic Council in London be held on May 15, until May 17, it was announced here today.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, announced at his weekly press conference that the United States Government had asked the Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty nations to confirm these dates for the session.

He said his own tentative plans for the meeting, and for a Big Three meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States, were to go to Paris for talks with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, on May 8 and then to proceed to London for talks with Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Mr. Acheson said that M. Schuman would join Mr. Bevin and himself in London for further discussion.—Reuter.

Shock gun from Germany



A German technician has invented a variation of the water pistol which he claims to be an effective weapon against thugs and cash-men. The pocket size gun is loaded with a rubber cartridge containing a solution which irritates the eyes and throat. Its sticky qualities and bright colour enable police to identify easily any upon whom it is used. Photo shows the gun being used on an "attacker" who attempts to snatch a woman's handbag on the stairs of a dark landing.—Associated Press Photo.

U.N. Council President's call for revitalisation

Lake Success, April 12.

Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, President of the United Nations Security Council for April, said today that the time had come for the United Nations to revitalise its work and "do something more positive than what we have been doing so far for world peace and security".

Making a general statement on international peace and security in the Security Council before it discussed the Indian-Pakistan Kashmir dispute, Fawzi Bey said:

"It is an open secret that the world is passing through a period of tension and anxiety. It is equally obvious that many are those who feel that the United Nations and, more particularly, the Security Council, have not so far adequately fulfilled in this respect their mandate under the Charter."

Fawzi Bey said that there had been very serious deficiencies, shortcomings, and gaps in the Security Council's work since its inception.

He said that Articles 43 and 106 of the Charter of the United Nations—which had been put in to avoid the fate that overtook the League of Nations—remained unimplemented.

The Security Council's duties relating to regulation of armaments had not been satisfactorily discharged. This failure had led to more destructive and more deadly armaments, burdening still further the nerves, health, and economy of an already overburdened world, he added.

Shaky structure

Although the Security Council had met 470 times in four years, Fawzi Bey said, "as compared to only about 60 meetings in over 20 years of the Council of the League of Nations, the structure of world peace and security remains as shaky today as only an ill-wisher would want it to be."

The President referred to the Security Council's power to hold periodic meetings, at which each of its members may be represented by a member of the Govern-

ment or by some other specially designated representative.

"There have been, it is true, some great efforts made by the Security Council and by other organs of the United Nations. Such efforts have, however, been too often stymied by various factors, and especially by the lack of agreement between the permanent members of the Security Council, whose agreement is essential to the success of our organisation," Fawzi Bey continued.

Matters of peace and security were not a monopoly of these permanent members, but indeed were "matters belonging to all of us, the people of the United Nations, and the people of the whole world," he added.

He further said, "We should consult more and compare more frequently notes and ideas."

"We are expected to work unceasingly and relentlessly for the cause of peace and security,"—Reuter.

VATICAN REPORT ON POLAND

Vatican City, April 12.

The Vatican tonight broke its long silence on the state of Catholicism in Poland with a bitter report claiming that the Communist Government is enslaving and wiping out 21,000,000 Polish Catholics.

The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" devoted a full page and a half to the subject, with more than 14,000 words of "documented evidence" and letters of protest on the Church situation in Poland.—United Press.

Malaya's squatter problem

Singapore, April 12.

Will Malaya's hot anti-Communist war last two years?

Malayans aired that question on Wednesday following the release of a Government report on the resettlement of Chinese squatters (plantation owners).

Officials have repeatedly said that the Government cannot hope to smash the Communist guerrillas in Malaya's jungles unless they cut off their support and supplies.

The Communists' main support, officials have often said, are the Chinese squatters scattered throughout the Federation. The Government has been slowly and steadily bringing them under control and protection.

Some 300,000 have still to be shifted to resettlement areas away from the bandits, the Government report said.

Johore State, leading in the resettlement programme, is aiming at shifting 1,000 families a month. There are 63,000 families yet to be moved.

Two years job

If four other states, heavily populated with squatters, do as well, it would take two years to do the job.

The report did not forecast how long the job would take. So far, fewer than 19,000 have been dealt with.

The report said: "There is ample evidence in recovered Communist documents to show that the squatter resettlement schemes are regarded as a major threat to their survival." It said that the Communists are urging the squatters not to move and admitted that the squatters did not want to move for fear of reprisals from the Communists.

In addition to the resettlement, more than 4,000 squatters are being held in detention camps for aiding the bandits. Seven hundred have been deported to China for the same reason.—Associated Press.

BRITISH BARRACKS SEIZURE

London, April 12.

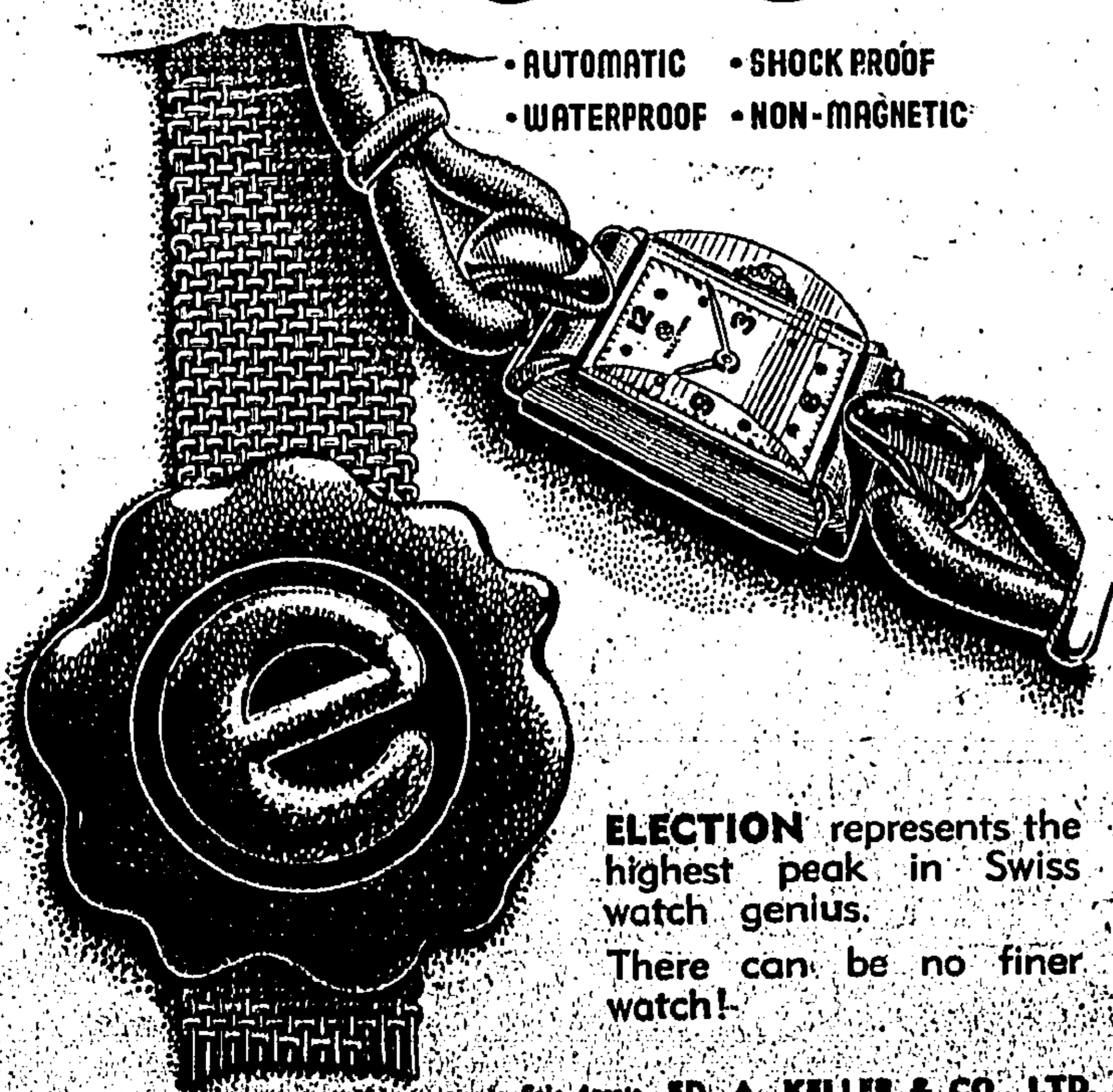
The British Foreign Office said on Wednesday it is unlikely any difficulties will arise from the seizure by Chinese Communists of the military compound adjoining the British Embassy in Peking.

No military detachment had been stationed in the compound for years. Britain, which has recognised the Peking Government, was ready to negotiate over possession of the property when the Communist Military Control Commission moved in on Tuesday.

The Communists posted notices earlier this month that they were taking over the U.S., French, Dutch and British compounds. The others were seized within a few days. Britain's was taken over on Tuesday. The United States has protested to the Communists against the loss of its property.—Associated Press.

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INDIA RELUCTANT TO JOIN PROPOSED PACIFIC ALLIANCE

JAPANESE SUICIDE RATE UP

Tokyo, April 12. The Japanese, whose addiction to spectacular forms of self-destruction is world famous, are committing suicide at a higher rate today than ever before.

Economic distress, not thwarted love or an imagined offence to the emperor, is the reason given for 74 per cent of more than 100 Tokyo suicides a month, according to the metropolitan police.

National statistics vary, but the "Asahi," one of Japan's leading newspapers, claims that 20 Japanese a day have taken their own lives since the first of the year—a total of 1,500 suicides for the nation up till March 1. This is twice the wartime rate, the "Asahi" says.

Many Japanese blame the Government, and indirectly the Occupation, for the rigid enforcement of a high tax rate, wage freezing, and the "tight money" situation which are said to cause most of the "economic" suicides.

While admitting that there is acute distress in some regions of Japan, SCAP economists who are enforcing the "austerity" programme laid down by the Deftol banker, Mr. Joseph Dodge, claim it has halted inflation, balanced the budget, stabilised the nation's economy, and lowered the cost of living.

Unlike the traditional forms of hara kiri, in which the victim plunges a razor-sharp knife into his abdomen, or together with his sweetheart leaps into a volcano, poison is the commonest form of ending one's life in Japan today.

The newspaper "Yomiuri," in a gruesome analysis entitled "The Suicide Fad," found that of 85 cases in January, 41 persons died by an overdose of sleeping tablets, 18 by cyanide, six by throwing themselves in front of trains, five by rat poison, one by hanging and eight by "unknown means."

Mass cases

Mass cases of murder and suicide are reported in the press almost weekly. A Tokyo cabinet maker, out of a job, and unable to pay \$225 assessed income tax, strangled his wife and three children, then dies by poison. A widow, who inherited a failing factory from her husband, sends her four children to the movies and then takes poison with her elderly parents.

Together with these cases of understandable tragedy are suicides unexplainable to the Western mind. A Japanese goes into a Tokyo bar to drown his troubles and in the course of the evening decides to end it all. The bar girl, who never saw him before in her life, joins him in a cyanide cocktail "out of sympathy."—United Press.

CHILE PRESIDENT VISITING U.S.

Santiago, April 12. President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla left today for a 21-day State visit to the United States. He is travelling in the Independence, the personal plane of President Harry Truman, who extended the invitation for the visit.

Accompanying the President is his wife, the Foreign Minister, Horacio Walker, and his wife, Campos Mendez, Deputy of the Chilean Parliament, and his wife and military aides. Mrs. Mendez is a daughter of the President.—Associated Press.

New Delhi, April 13.

Though India has agreed to attend Philippine President Elpidio Quirino's forthcoming meeting of Asian and Pacific nations at Baguio, other delegates are likely to find her a reserved and standoffish guest.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has made it plain that India is determined to steer her own course in world affairs and wants no entanglements "in matters which do not directly affect us" with any bloc—even friendly Asian neighbours.

Mr. Nehru said specifically that his government wants no part of any "Pacific Pact" or "Pacific Union" such as is expected to be discussed at Baguio.

At the same time, however, Mr. Nehru stressed India's wish to be friendly and co-operative with everybody, especially neighbours.

Mr. Nehru himself is not expected to attend the meeting. The Foreign Ministry said only that a representative will go if the meeting is held.

This envoy is likely to be a friendly but non-committal diplomat who will be briefed not to put India's name on any dotted lines.

Ever since an anti-Communist Pacific Pact was first suggested last year, Mr. Nehru has been cool to it, apparently for at least three reasons:

Too upset

1. The Orient, according to Mr. Nehru, is too upset with internal conflicts to form a common front of real defence strength. He seems to feel that domestic reforms are a surer defence against aggression than pacts.

2. He says India does not fear Communist aggression.

3. He believes India can do more for world peace by remaining a free and neutral agent than by committing herself to any big political camp.

"I do not pretend that India as she is can make a vital difference to world affairs," he said recently. "Nevertheless everything counts in a crisis, and we want our voice and weight to be felt in certain directions for the avoidance of world conflict."

Joining a bloc would mean sacrificing some of India's freedom of action and might even lead her to war against her will, according to Mr. Nehru. He does not want his nation's voice weakened to a "me too."

In any case, Mr. Nehru has said, India could contribute little material support to any outside cause, however worthy, because she is still preoccupied with urgent problems at home.

Mr. Nehru proposes that Asian countries should co-operate in every way possible, consulting each other as problems arise, but without making long range commitments they might regret. As an example he has often cited the meeting of 19 Asian nations he called here in 1949 to protest against Dutch actions in Indonesia.

Nehru's reply

To critics who consider his neutral policy unrealistic or short sighted, Mr. Nehru has pointed out that the United States rose to power on a similar policy of no entangling alliances.

"That is the natural policy for a country newly freed and newly independent," he said.

While maintaining that Communism poses no immediate threat to India, Mr. Nehru has denied strongly that he is pro-Communist. He has used harsh measures against the small Indian Communist Party and warned that foreign invasion from anywhere would not be tolerated "anywhere on this subcontinent." India has announced plans to sign a treaty with adjoining Nepal that calls for mutual defence in case either country is invaded. But Mr. Nehru said this did not contradict his "non-entanglement" policy because the interests of India and Nepal are identical. He added he did not think invasion was either easily possible or likely.—United Press.

UNREST EXPECTED IN SAIGON

Saigon, Indo-China, April 12.

Violent political and diplomatic repercussions are expected here when the United States makes its long promised multi-million dollar loan to Indo-China.

Police and military officials are also preparing for physical violence and anti-American demonstrations, particularly if France is made the administrator of the funds.

Diplomatic sources here believe that the American money earmarked for Indo-Chinese military aid will be given to the French while either the Bao Dai government or a Vietnamese administrative board will be held responsible for civilian aid. Both the Vietnamese and French governments have exerted pressure on Washington for control of the American loan.

Strong arguments and even threats have been made to American officials sent here to investigate the best means of strengthening the Bao Dai government.

The French argue that they are the only ones capable of efficiently using the dollars for the welfare of the country. They said it is the French army that is doing the fighting in Indo-China and it is the French government that is spending dollars daily here to fight Vietnam. Several French officials have let it be known that if France were not given the full authority for the funds they would consider it a political insult.

The more cynical French say that the loan, if given directly to the Bao Dai government, would benefit only the American car industry. One claimed, "Within a month the country would be full of Vietnamese driving new Buicks and Chryslers."

The Vietnamese are just as chagrined at the prospects of France signing all the cheques.

Puppets?

They said that if "we are not given control of our own finances it will prove to the world that we are only nothing more than a French puppet government."

The Vietnamese are embittered at the prospect of the French using the American loan purely in their own interests.

"The French have deliberately delayed rehabilitating their industries in the North," complained a Vietnamese official, "as they plan on using American money while they invest their own francs in less-risky ventures in France."

A high ranking Vietnamese Army officer brought forward another point. "We should be given the right to spend the loan ourselves. It will be a terrible blow to the Vietnamese morale if we are regarded as so immature that we are incapable of handling the money. Yet in all honesty I am afraid that any new military equipment bought for the Vietnamese Army could very easily find its way into the rebel hands."

—United Press.

Red attempts fizzle out

Naples, April 12.

Communist attempts to stir up demonstrations and stop the landing of American arms to Italy fizzled out on Wednesday.

An eight-hour strike—called in Naples—had no noticeable effect. One group of workers did, however, stop for several hours at the spaghetti factories in the Communist stronghold suburb of Torre Annunziata.

The most serious incident took place at the Navy Yard of Castellammare, on the gulf South of Naples, where several people were injured in a scuffle between Communist and non-Communist workers.

The arms have been sent safely to the arsenal, and Premier de Gasperi has sent his personal thanks to the workers and people "of patriotic Naples" for their support.—Associated Press.

Negotiated peace preferred

Washington, April 12.

Rear Admiral Charles R. Brown, former Chief of the Naval War College, advocated on Tuesday that the United States should seek a negotiated peace in any future war.

Writing on "American National Strategy" in the current issue of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, an unofficial Navy publication, Admiral Brown said that war should be recognised as a political instrument of persuasion, "won in a manner that will permit us to realise the kind of world we seek in the peace that follows."

He said: "The proposition that a war is not won until the enemy is completely, utterly, and hopelessly defeated does not obtain the support of history, nor of logic either. The real aim of war is not destruction, but how best to make the enemy change his mind with a minimum cost in blood and treasure to ourselves, and with a minimum of destruction of the economic and cultural assets of the world in general."

Gagged by slogans

Pointing out that the Allies were "gagged by our own slogans" of unconditional surrender against Germany in the last war, he said, "No demand for unconditional surrender should be made."

He warned against the unlimited use of atomic bombs and urged preparedness for the possible necessity to fight a war to the ultimate end. He said the employment of weapons of mass destruction on other than militarily effective targets becomes a matter of grave concern.

"The decision to engage in genocide... would hardly be in consonance with our aims to achieve peace through negotiation... Only as a last resort, when all other measures have been judged a failure, should we commit ourselves to final and unlimited war."

He said it is a "fact that we have no quarrel with the people of any land. We have no quarrel with the Communist form of life, if that is what they wish. If war comes, we must convince the enemy people that they are not fighting what their leaders may tell them is a reactionary capitalist attack intended to take away their lands and enslave them—but that, instead, the war is for the liberation of all outside peoples from the oppression of the enemy's own Government."

—United Press.

BORDEAUX RIOT

Bordeaux, April 12.

Communist-led dockers, routed by the police from an anti-war meeting here today, retreated and lured the police past the Communist Party Headquarters, where they were bombarded by tiles thrown from the roof.

About 400 dockers fought an equal number of Republican Guards and there were injuries on both sides as the pitched battle raged through the main streets of Bordeaux.

The dockers' meeting was called specifically to protest against the shipment of arms to Indo-China.—Reuter.

Disastrous U.S. policy in China

Midland, Michigan, April 12.

The former Communist, Mr. Louis Budenz, who may have an answer to the Senator Joseph McCarthy-Owen Lattimore dispute, said today that the American policy in China has been disastrous.

Recognition of Red China, he said, would be the worst mistake the United States could make.

For much of the "soft" feeling toward China, he blamed those who have taught that the Chinese Communists are merely agrarian reformers. Senator McCarthy, Republican from Wisconsin, has charged Mr. Lattimore, a Far Eastern expert, with making such statements.

Mr. Budenz, an alert eyed, balding professor, asserted that he could name 400 "concealed" Communists in the United States. "Buy I won't do it," he declared in a talk here on Tuesday night. "I cannot afford libel suits."

Mr. Budenz has been subpoenaed to appear before a Senate Subcommittee investigating Senator McCarthy's charge that Mr. Lattimore is a Soviet spy.

Mr. Budenz would offer no comment on the dispute. But he did say that he had never met, talked with or given documents to Senator McCarthy.

No comment

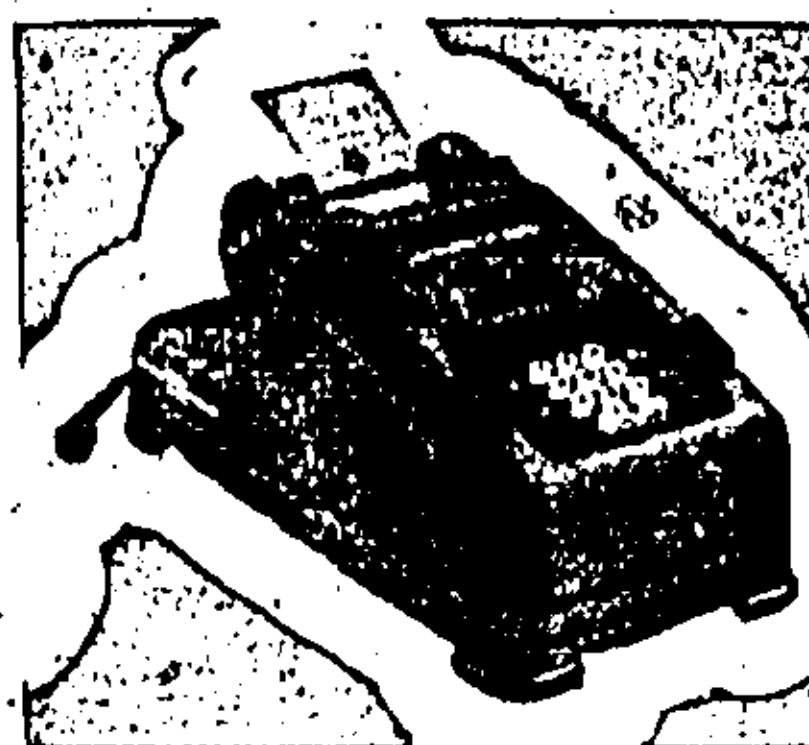
Mr. Budenz, now a professor of economics at Fordham University in New York, told a news conference that the whole policy of the Communist party in the United States is to place its adherents in positions of importance.

"One Alger Hiss in the State Department," he declared, "is

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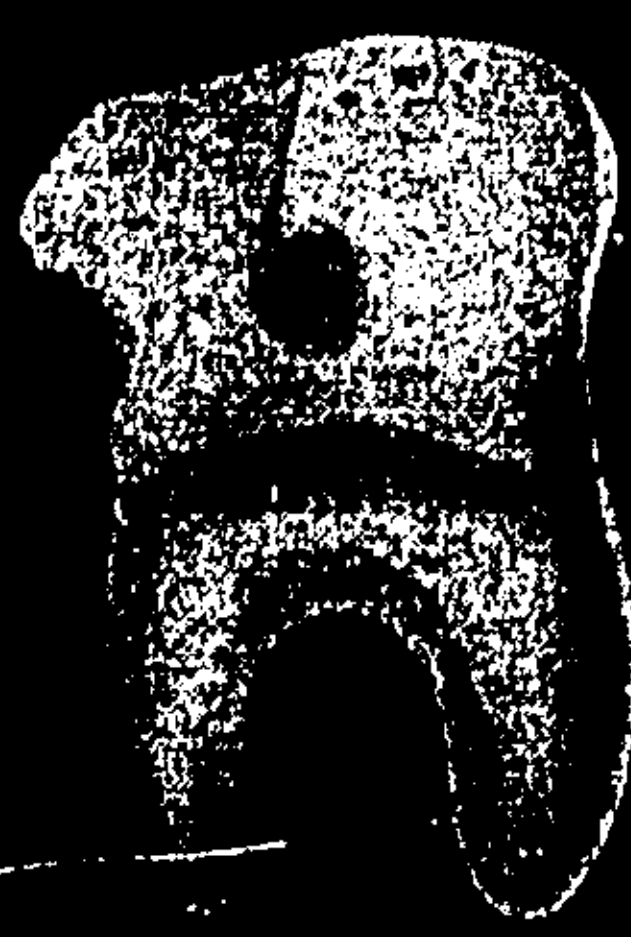
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Solo Songs (Soprano) Junior 2.15 p.m.	Ensemble 10.30 a.m.
Solo Songs (Soprano) Senior 3.00 p.m.	Pianoforte Duets 10.45 a.m.
Solo Songs (Trio-Tenor- Baritone/Bass) 3.15 p.m.	Pianoforte Solos (Intermediate) 2.00 p.m.
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Competitors are asked to be in the school-hall at the times stated.

FRANCO IN PALM SUNDAY PROCESSION



Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his wife presided over the traditional Palm Sunday procession in the Pardo Palace of the Spanish Chief of State. They are seen here in the procession as they carry Palm Sunday emblems. Behind them are officers of Franco's suite. Franco's wife carries a rosary in her left hand.—AP Photo.

LIE MAY GO TO MOSCOW TO SOLVE U.N. DEADLOCK

Forty dead in Indian train crash

Lucknow, United Provinces, April 12.

Forty bodies had been recovered tonight and at least 75 people were known to have been injured in an express train crash near Bhitoli Station, United Provinces, early today. Preliminary investigation had revealed that some flash-plates and dog-spikes on the track had been removed, it was reported.

The train had crashed near Bhitoli Station on the Dush-Tirhut railway about 120 miles North West of Lucknow. The engine and five bogies were reported to have fallen into a dry bed stream as the train passed over a small bridge. Villagers were helping in the rescue operations.

The firemen and another member of the crew were killed and the driver seriously burned. A high railway official here this morning described the accident as an act of sabotage.—Reuter.

Lake Success, April 12. The UN Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, acknowledged today that he might go to Moscow late this month in a move toward ending the Chinese representation crisis in the UN. Mr. Lie told a reporter he had not decided finally whether he would visit Moscow while on a trip to Europe. But, he added, the possibility that he might go to the Soviet capital is not excluded.

Mr. Lie plans to leave on April 22 for a meeting of the heads of UN specialised agencies in Paris. He will be in London before and during the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France and Britain, beginning on May 8.

Mr. Lie has urged the Security Council to hold a special meeting on the Foreign Minister level, possibly in Europe, and many UN delegates are looking to the big three sessions in London to answer some of the UN problems.

Impasse

The Soviet walkout over recognition of Communist China has brought about an impasse which temporarily "paralyzes" the activities of the United Nations, General Carlos P. Romulo said today in San Francisco.

The President of the UN General Assembly declared that the recognition question is therefore one of the world organization's most compelling problems.

General Romulo left San Francisco at 7.30 p.m. (GMT) by Philippine Airlines for a conference with President Elpidio Quirino at Baguio. He had no comment on the nature of the conference but it was understood from other sources that it concerned the proposed South East Asia Union.

General Romulo was due to arrive in Manila at 2 p.m. (Manila time).

He carried with him 5,000 capsules of Terramycin, a new antibiotic drug. It was presented to his Government's Department of Health for experiments in the treatment of typhus, pneumonia and dysentery.—Associated Press.

Fluid in lungs causes death of wrestler

London, April 12. Fluid in the lungs caused by an unsuspected heart disease killed the 35-year-old Egyptian wrestler Hassan Raouf during an operation here last week.

This was disclosed today at the inquest on Raouf when a verdict of death by misadventure was recorded.

Two members of the Royal Egyptian Consulate, Mr. Abdul Elkeir and Mr. A. M. Fahmy, attended the inquest.

Dr. Kennedy Harper, the anaesthetist for the operation, said that 10 minutes after the operation began "Raouf's respiration became laboured and he frothed at the mouth and nose. The operation was stopped."

Raouf stopped breathing and though suction was tried and stimulants given together with artificial respiration and oxygen, he never recovered.

Dr. Harper told the Coroner that diagnosis showed acute pulmonary oedema (fluid in the lungs) "a very unusual condition which we know little about. I have never seen one before. When it occurs it is always fatal."—Reuter.

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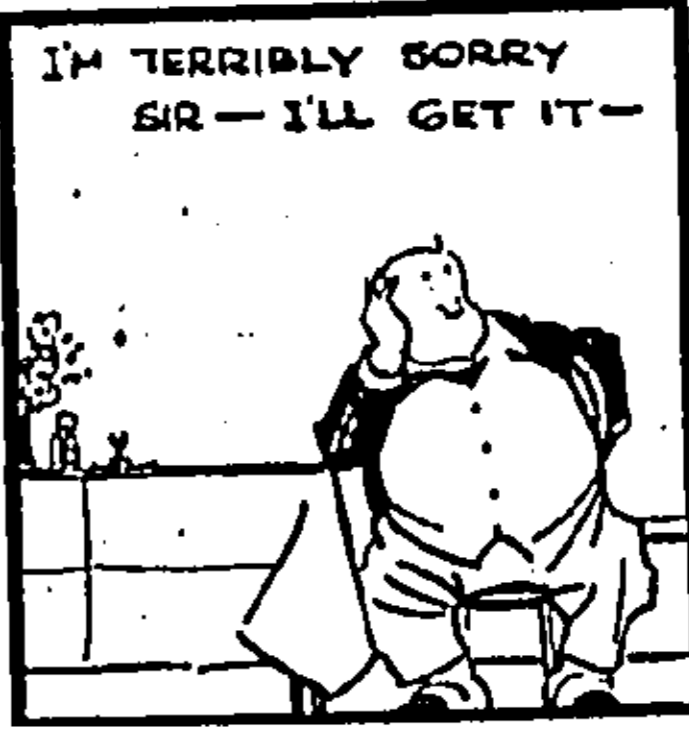
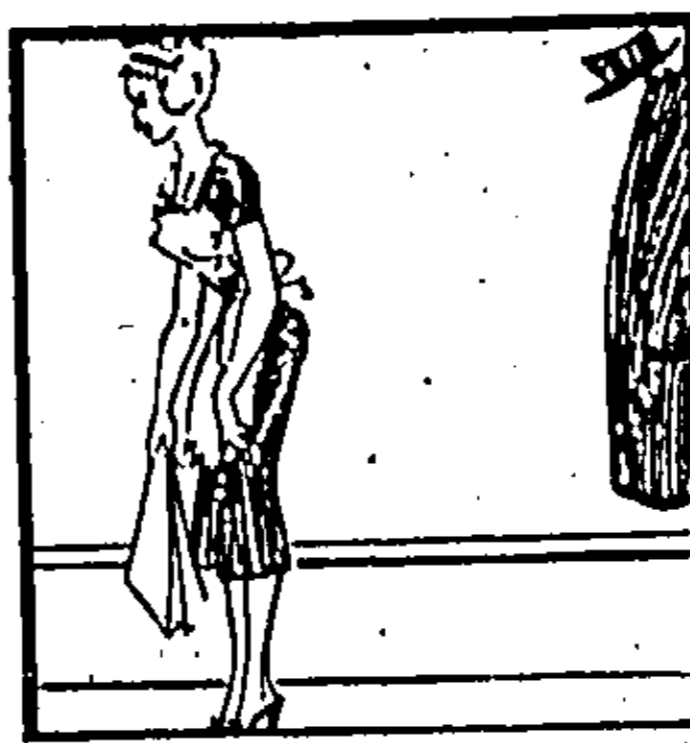
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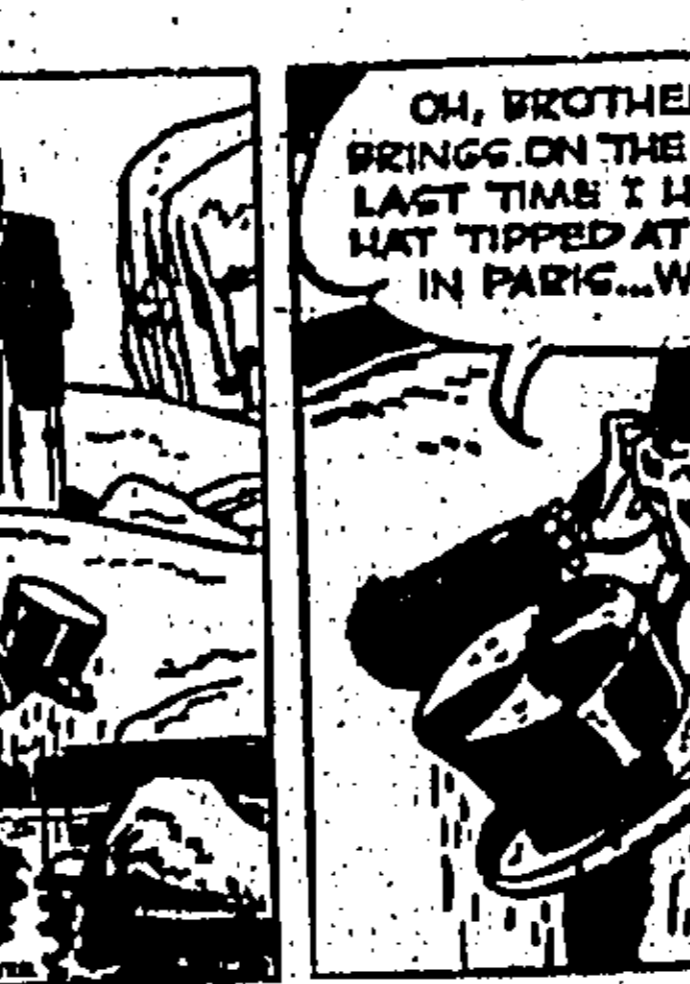
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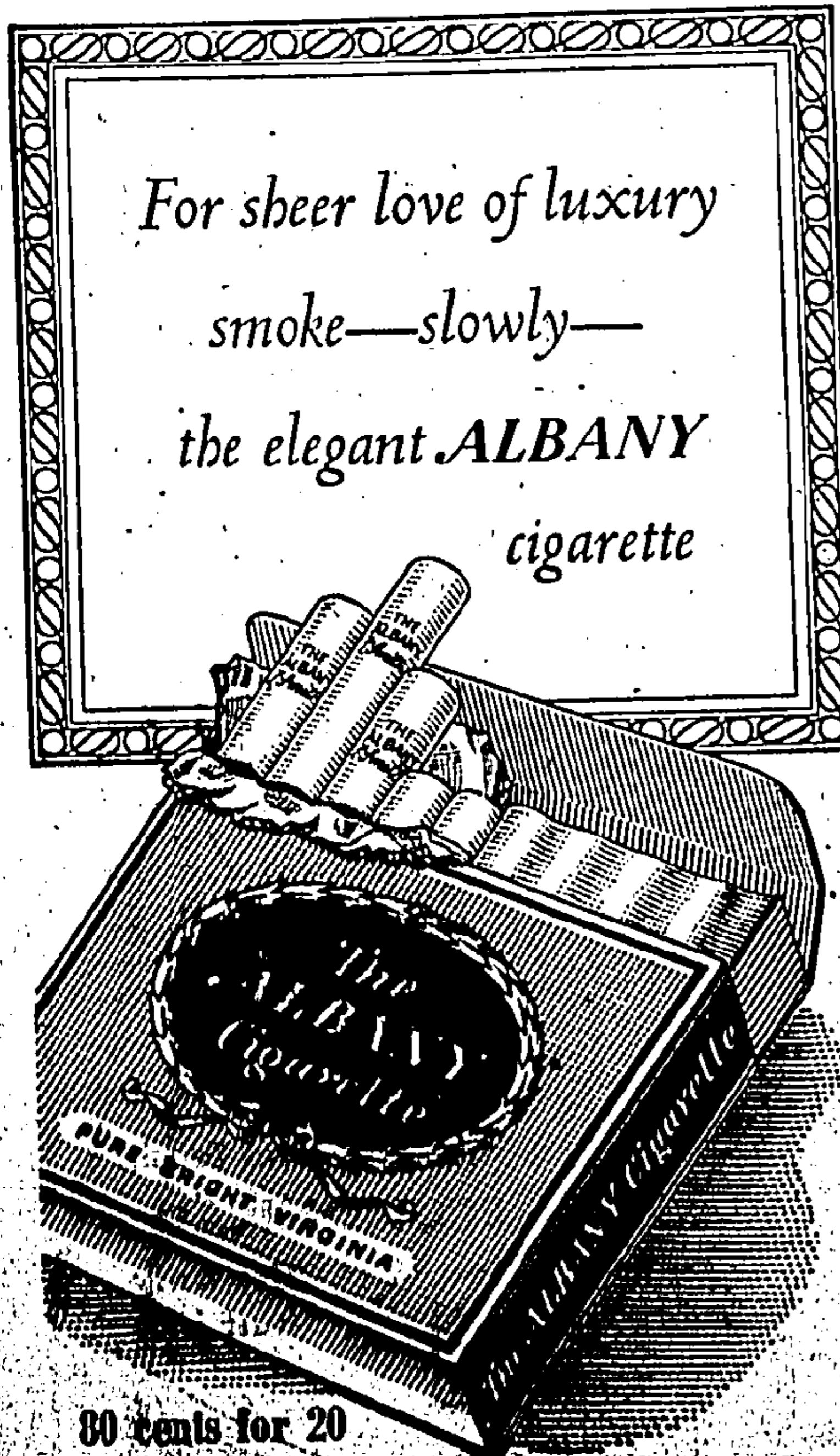
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"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 21st Apr.
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"NEWCHWANG"	Bangkok	7 a.m. 18th Apr.
"SHANSI"	Kobe	20th Apr.

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"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	15th May
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"CHANGTE"	Sydney, Brisbane, Cairns & Manila	23rd Apr.
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"ANKING"	Japan	1st May

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U.S. SCIENTISTS WORRIED OVER HYDROGEN BOMB

New York, April 12.

A great number of America's top scientists are worried.

They are worried by the new means of destruction that may soon be given to man in the hydrogen bomb.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 846 kilocycles per second and on 9.82 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

12.15—Roman Catholic Prayers by the Rev. Father R. W. Gallagher, R. J. (Studio)

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary

12.32—Victor Silvester's Strings

12.45—The Newell and His Music—With Sylvia Cell, Trevor Jones, BBC Revue Chorus and Orchestra. (HICTS)

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements

1.25—Interlude

1.30—Lunch Time Music

2.00—Close Down

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary

6.02—Children's Hour—Presented by Elizabeth Anne, Young Artists: Florence Fong (Sop.) (Studio)

6.30—Continues by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wan and Mr. E. K. Lee. (Studio)

6.50—The Russian Vagabonds Ballad Orchestra

7.00—"Music Lovers Hour"—Classical and Light Classical Requests Presented by Yvonne Charter. (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay)

8.15—Radio Concert—With Mary Ramsey (Soprano) and Caroline Ho (Pianist). Piano Accompanist, Betty Brown.

8.30—Mantovani and His Orchestra

8.40—"World's Quiz"—Introduced by Kenneth Mackenzie (Studio)

9.00—"From the Editorials." (London Relay)

9.10—Weather Report

9.20—"Far from the Madding Crowd"—A Wasek Comedy by Thomas Hardy. Dramatized by Desmond Hawkins. (Ep. 6) "News of Fanny Robin." (HICTS)

9.30—"The Computer of the Week"—Faure

10.15—Noel Coward Vocal Gems

10.30—Dance To Eric Whitacre and His Orchestra

11.00—Radio News Reel. (London Relay)

11.15—Weather Report, World News and Home News from Britain. (Continued Relay)

11.30—Close Down

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The scientists fear that whether or not a hydrogen bomb can be built, the total of all modern weapons is affecting America's security so rapidly that Congressmen and generals and the people are being left far behind.

Many fear that 1950 could be the eve of war, and that America is not properly using science to prevent or win it.

Three weeks ago a representative of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists visited the chairman of the Committee on Atomic Information of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

A scientist who worked on the war's Manhattan project edits the Bulletin. Scientists and scientist-educators like J. Robert Oppenheimer, Albert Einstein, Harold C. Urey and Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, are its sponsors.

"For four years," the visitor said, "scientists maintained a self-imposed censorship on talk of the H-bomb. They were reluctant to foster any belief that America was actively developing such weapons, for fear of stimulating the arms race and further straining world relations."

"Now the lid has come off. Now they feel they must talk."

"They do not all agree on the issues, but they all agree that Americans ought to be thinking and talking. How can we give the people this message?"

The editor conferred with colleagues all over the country. The result is this series.

Its purpose is only to report what the scientists are saying—and to raise, as the scientists are now raising, a number of questions.

Only by chance

It is only by chance, the Bulletin reminds us, that we know of the H-bomb at all. "It was left to the naive and monumental indiscretion of Senator Johnson, and obvious leaks of official information to journalists to precipitate public discussion."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (Democrat) member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, had appeared on a television programme and been asked if there was not too much atomic secrecy.

No, he replied, not enough.

"Now our scientists already have created a bomb that has six times the effectiveness of the bomb dropped at Nagasaki, and they are not satisfied at all. They want one that has a thousand times the effect of that terrible bomb that snuffed out the lives of 50,000 people just like that."

"And that is the secret, that is the big secret that the scientists in America are so anxious to divulge."

The scientists, who had said nothing, gulped. For better or worse, the secret was out.

For worse, say some scientists—a group of 12 from whom Cornell's Dr. Hans Bethe, important H-bomb consultant, is a principal spokesman.

Bethe believes that the reasons which induced scientists to impose their self-censorship are still valid. He believes Senator Johnson and others who quickly took up the discussion have damaged U.S. security and peace hopes.

CANTONESE BY RADIO

BY S.K. LEE

Lesson 34 (D)

Vocabulary:	
172. (To) (2)toh	Belly, Stomach.
173. (ngoh) (3)ngaw	Hungry.
Combinations:	
5. (2)toh (3)ngaw	Hungry.
General Expressions:	
53. Sul(1) (1)yeon	Although.
54. Haw(2) (2)ye	May, Can.
55. (3)noy but(1) (3)noy	From time to time. Occasionally.
A Story: (Continued)	
21. Sul(1) - (1)yeon (2)kui	Although he was without money, (but) he wasn't afraid,
(2)moh teen(2)	because he had many fine suits
(3)daan-(3)hai (2)kui (1)m	which could be sold to people.
pui(3)	
22. (2)kui (3)noy - but(1)	From time to time he took
(3)noy ning(1) doe(1)	clothing and sold it.
sham(1)-(3)lo(3)	
23. (2)kui, yut(1) (2)yu	As soon as he had any money,
teen(2)	he (then) would invite his
(3)dxau teehng(2) (1)pung	friends to a feast.
(2)yu wum(2)	Before long, he (then) had
24. (2)moh-gay(2)-(3)noy	sold all his clothing.
(2)kui (3)dxau (3)maye-	
saye(3) (2)kui-goh(2)	By then, he had no money to
(3)lo(3)	spend, nothing to sell, no
25. Gaw(2)-(3)jun-(1)laoe	hotel to lodge in, no clothes
(2)kui (2)moh teen(2)	to wear and also no food to
shai(3) (3)moh (2)sh	eat.
maye. (3)moh dxau(2)	
deen(3) (3)lue, (2)moh	He was very hungry.
sham(1) jerk(3) (3)yu	
(2)moh (3)lo(3) (3)lo(3)	
26. (2)kui hui(2) (3)toh	
(3)ngaw	

Plan for Middle East peace talks

Amman, April 12.

M. Claude de Boisanger, Chairman of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission, submitted a suggestion that Jordan should enter into direct negotiations with Israel when he met King Abdullah yesterday.

With King Abdullah were his Prime Minister, Abu El Huda Tawfik Pasha, and his Foreign Minister, Abdul Hadi Ruhl Bey. The Jordan Government's reply to the suggestion made the condition that the Commission should not put forward proposals exceeding the scope of all former United Nations Palestine resolutions, including the 1947 resolution on partition.

It was also stressed that the negotiations would have to be joint talks carried on with all the Arab States concerned, in view of the recent decision of the Arab League Council to this effect.

M. de Boisanger was informed that once the Arab conditions were accepted, matters of procedure and details could be discussed later.

M. de Boisanger is expected to reply after he has received Israel's reaction to the suggestion.

It is understood that he has already conveyed to the Jordan Government Israel's hesitancy in accepting the idea of conducting talks with a joint Arab front.

Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENLEDI"

With reference to the "Notice to Consignees" published on 17th, 18th & 19th March, the latest information regarding the fire on board this steamer is as follows:—

A week ago it was reported that on examination the after bulkhead of No. 1 lower hold was still heated. A hole was cut 6 inches square in this bulkhead and healing was observed; the bulkhead was sealed again and C.O.2 injected.

From information supplied by the Admiralty it is understood that this particular bulkhead is no longer hot, but so far the hold has not been opened.

There is little likelihood of any substantial amount of proceeds being available after the Salvors have been satisfied.

The present position is that "Benledi" is at Malta in possession of the Admiralty who saved her after she had been abandoned by the crew on account of the severity of the fire.

The Admiralty as Salvors have been asking for security in Malta in respect of Salvage services rendered, but have been unable to obtain this.

This is not unexpected having regard to the amount of salvage likely to be awarded and the probable lowness of the saved values in this case, also the impossibility of obtaining any definite information as to the present value of cargo in No. 1 hold.

The Admiralty have announced that they are considering commencing proceedings in rem in the Maltese Courts for the purpose of obtaining an order for sale of ship and cargo and for the purpose of an assessment of the amount of salvage due to them. If such proceedings are taken it is understood that any party interested would be entitled to make an appearance in these proceedings and cargo owners would probably be able to obtain possession of their goods as against provision of adequate security. It is not intended to enter an appearance on behalf of the vessel.

Should no interested parties enter an appearance it is to be expected that an order for sale of all the saved property will be made.

Consignees will no doubt wish to pass this information on to the underwriters insuring their cargo.

Application should be made to the Treasury Solicitor (Ref. AHK, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, London, S.W. 1), telephone number Whitehall 1124, Extension 12) for any further information regarding the suggested Court proceedings in Malta.

The inconvenience that has been caused by this unfortunate occurrence is much regretted.

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s.s. "CANTON"	4th May	5th June
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	1st June	3rd July

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s.s. "CARTHAGE"	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
s.s. "CORFU"	14th Apr.	15th May
s.s. "CANTON"	4th May	5th June
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	1st June	3rd July
s.s. "CORFU"	1st September	2nd October

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FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
s.s. "SHILLONG"	14th Apr.	London & Continent.
s.s. "SUDAN"	3rd May	—

Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

LEAVES HONG KONG

S.S. "SHILLONG"	LEAVES HONG KONG 21st April	FOR Kobe & Yokohama
HOMEWARDS	LOADS HONGKONG	FOR

LOADS HONGKONG

m.s. "BOUDAN"	31st May	—, —
Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Ant-		

Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK

SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "BIRDHANA" due 26th Apr. from Calcutta via Straits.

s.s. "BIRDHANA" due 28th Apr. from Japan.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O.B.I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "OZARDA" due 26th Apr. from Persian Gulf, Bombay & Straits.

s.s. "TEMBA" due 28th Apr. from Japan.

s.s. "TEMBA" due 29th Apr. from Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.

* Accept cargo on through Bills of Lading for Persian Gulf Ports

SINGAPORE, JAVA, PORTS and MACASSAR			
		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TUBADANE"	21st Apr.	25th Apr.	
"VAN HEUTZ"	2nd May	6th May	
"TUTJALENGKA"	5th May	11th May	
* Only to S'pore, Renang & B. Deli			
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA			
"BOISSEVAIN"	In Port	16th Apr.	
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	19th Apr.	6th May	
"TEGELBERG"	19th May	1st June	
* Loading 13th and 14th April only.			
JAPAN			
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	4th May	16th Apr.	
"STRAAT SOENDA"	30th May	16th May	
"TEGELBERG"			
Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE			
EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA			
"MEERKERK"	16th Apr.	6th May	
"RYNKERK"	early May	early June	
Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.			
JAPAN			
"MEERKERK"	5th May	21st Apr.	
"RYNKERK"	Early June	early May	
KING'S BUILDING. TELEPHONES: 28015 to 28017			
CHINESE AGENTS: 42, CONNAUGHT ROAD, C. H. 2106, 2107			

Peninsular & Oriental

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CARTHAGE"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: FRIDAY the 14th APRIL at NOON for the United Kingdom via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at NO. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE by NOON on THURSDAY the 13th APRIL.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Will take place between 9.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 14th APRIL.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS.

(Tel: 27721-4)

U.S. ORIENT MERCHANT LINE.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"ANNITSA"	EAST COAST/U.S.A.	Abt. 18th Apr.
"VASSILIS"	do	6th May
"CRETE"	do	15th May
"TRITON"	do	19th May
"SAROL"	do	26th May
"ARISTIDES"	do	6th June

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

AGENTS.

York Building.

Tel. 34165



m.v. "NAGARA"

LOADING 18th APRIL

SAILING 19th APRIL

For

ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31142

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

TRADE DEVELOPMENT STRESSED AT CALCUTTA MEETING

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Business is still confined to small proportions and in rates which are barely steady.

U.K. GOVT. LOANS

4% Loan 90% 100% 100%

3 1/2% Loan (1949) 100% 100%

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Calcutta, April 12. Britain, Australia and the United States stressed the importance of developing trade between the area covered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and outside countries when the Commission's Iron and Steel Sub-Committee concluded its three-day session here today.

The Sub-Committee meets for a final sitting tomorrow to adopt a new programme of work for the Commission's Secretariat in the light of the various suggestions made by the delegates during its current session.

The Sub-Committee today discussed the possibility of increasing inter-regional trade in raw materials and industrial products.

Delegates from 11 Asian countries and from Britain, France and the United States as well as other Nations organisations and SCAAP are attending.

Delegates from Britain, Australia and the United States stressed the importance of developing not only inter-regional trade but also trade with countries outside the ECAFE region.

The Australian delegate cited the fact that although his country was prepared to import raw materials and other items from the Far East it found that it had to turn to other sources of supply on the required raw materials were not available from ECAFE countries.

The United States delegate suggested that ECAFE should study the question of trade barriers and prepare a list of those handicaps to trade in order that some steps might be taken by various Governments to relieve them.

A suggestion made by the Chairman, Mr. M. K. Powvala (India) that a list of exportable surplus materials of the ECAFE

region be made available to all countries was accepted by the Sub-Committee.

The representative of the European Commission for Europe warned against the possible dangers of the rash development of steel industries in the ECAFE region in view of the increase in steel production in Europe.

He cited the example of various European countries which found it cheaper to import steel products rather than develop a steel industry of their own.

Other countries in Europe also found it more expedient to export the ore and import the steel products they needed.

He urged that new steel plants should not be constructed unless after serious study it was found that new plants could produce steel at lower cost than imports.—Reuter.

Money Market

US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$0.101 and firmed up to \$0.14 at the close.

FT was put through from HK\$0.15 to \$0.17.

Stocks opened at HK\$15.37 and closed at \$15.30.

Australian pounds were stationary at HK\$12.50.

Plastics remained nominal at HK\$11.100.

Ticals at HK\$20.50 a 100 were unchanged.

NZL Guilders remained stationary at HK\$4.50 a 100.

Financial year to date (Pounds)

Alma 47,000 328,000 (16 m.)

Batu Anson 48,000 448,000 (12 m.)

Chenow 48,000 374,000 (9 m.)

Cheong 48,000 374,000 (9 m.)

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New York Stock Exchange

New York, April 12. The stock market hovered around a new 3 1/2 year high today.

Gains ranged from fractions to two points or more as Tuesday's losses were wiped out.

Lively demand for aircraft stocks touched off broad buying that eventually spilled over into almost every other group. Escapade trade developed to lift turnover to around 2,000,000 shares.

Douglas Aircraft climbed more than two points at one time followed by Consolidated Valves, Lockheed, United Aircraft, Boeing, Republic Aviation and Glenn Martin.

Others ahead included United States Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Philco, American Telephone.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 76.42; 20 Industrials 213.04; 15 Rails 56.22; 10 Utilities 43.20.

Closing quotations: Adams Express 22

Alaska Juneau 2 1/2

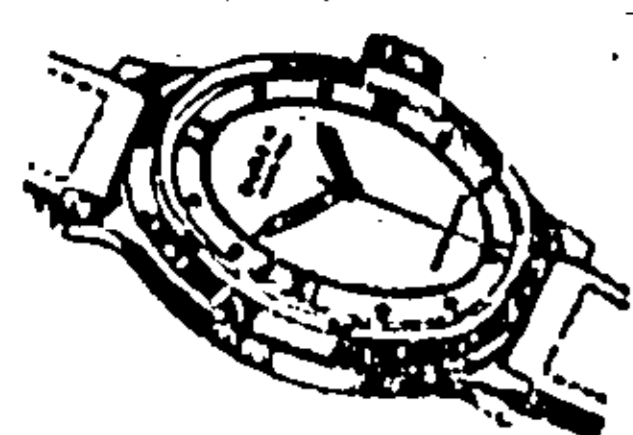
American Can 11 1/2

Smelting 52 1/2

Telephone 159 1/2

Tobacco 70

Waterworks 11 1/2



BUREN
THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950.

LISTEN!



"THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES"
over REDIFFUSION
9.15 — 9.30 p.m.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS

I. AHMED PLAYS SUPERB TENNIS TO BEAT K.H. IP

(By "ARGONAUT")

I. Ahmed, Pakistan's No. 1 Davis Cup tennis player, gave Hong Kong tennis enthusiasts one of those rare displays of high class tennis when he beat the Colony Champion, K. H. Ip, 8-6 and 6-3 in an exhibition Singles match at the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts yesterday.

In the other Singles match of the afternoon, Hong Kong's youthful Norman Lo, after a shaky start, gave a good account of himself in the second set, extending Pakistan's No. 2, S. M. Alam, to 5-7.

However, it was in the Doubles that Hong Kong showed her superiority, when the Tsui brothers scored a rather easy 6-1, 6-1 win over Durrani and Khokhar.

The main attraction of the afternoon was the match between Ip and Ahmed.

Although the Pakistan champion recently lost to Philippine's Felisimo Ampon and Deyro in the Singles, he holds the distinction of extending the Filipino champion to five sets in the All-Asian Championship at Calcutta last year.

In the All-India Championship, he lost to Pedro Mispil in the final after a grueling five-set encounter.

He has represented his country in the Davis Cup for six years, and although handicapped by a weight of 190 pounds and in spite of his 32 years, showed that he fully merits being ranked Asia's No. 4 player.

The first three places go, in the opinion of many, to Ampon of the Philippines and India's Bose and Misra.

Particular features

Particular features of his play yesterday, which evoked spontaneous exclamations, were his lightning first services that repeatedly scored aces, his forceful full-length volleys interspersed with drop volleys, his dashing drives to his opponent's service line, his usual game, but his services held no terror for his opponent, who repeatedly counter-attacked them with irrefragable drives.

His lack of passing shots and Ahmed's well-aimed and steady approach to the net with accurately placed volleys, gave the Pakistan player control of the game, particularly at the fore-court.

The first two games saw each of them holding his service.

In the third game, Ip brought into use his drop shot and managed to break through Ahmed's service after three deuces were called.

A beautiful forehand cross, two volleys at the net by Ahmed and an error by Ip gave Ahmed the fourth game.

Each then lost his service in the next two games, to bring the score up to 3-3.

Identical scores

Ahead took the seventh and eighth games by the identical scores of 50-30 and 50-30, only to see Ip coming back with a love game, and 5-30 to level the score to 5-5.

A neck and neck struggle ensued in the eleventh game, with Ahmed serving.

Down 30-40, Ahmed took the score to deuce, but it was not until after two further deuces that the game went to him.

Ip caught up again 6-0 on his service and another long game was seen in the 13th game.

Ip was again the first to reach game point at 30-40, but after three deuces, the visitor took the game with aggressive drive volleys.

Ip failed to hold his service in the next game, and Ahmed romped home with the first set 8-6.

Although Ip won Ahmed's opening service game in the second set, the Pakistan player began gradually to dominate the play with aggressive strokes.

Loses his touch

Ip began to lose his touch and conceded four games in a row, serving two double-faults in succession in the fourth game.

He rallied back in the next game to reduce the deficit to 2-4, and again to 3-5, but Ahmed went into full blast in the ninth game, completing a love game with a lightning ace.

Norman Lo, in his first big match appearance, gave a good impression, indicating that with more experience, he could develop into a first-class player.

Although not inferior to his opponent in strokes, he threw away many valuable points through repeated errors in the first set.

A slight nervousness was probably a contributing factor.

After losing the first three games to an opponent who showed much better counter-attack, young Lo gradually warmed up and carried the scores to deuce in the next two games though losing them.

Instant success

Playing his usual game in the second set and following up his now more accurate drives, Lo met with instant success, taking the first game.

The next three games went to Alam, the fifth to Lo and the sixth and seventh to Alam, with Alam soon taking a commanding lead of 5-2.

Some better tennis was seen at this stage, as young Lo fought back to 5-5, after three deuce games.

Alam was taken to deuce and 50-30 in the next two games before taking winning them and the match.

The Doubles match was a comparatively tame affair, with the Tsuis having matters much their own way, in both sets.

Full results

S. M. Alam (Pakistan) beat Norman Lo (Hong Kong), 6-1, 7-5.

I. Ahmed (Pakistan) beat K. H. Ip (Hong Kong), 8-6, 6-3.

Durrani and Khokhar (Pakistan) lost to Tsui Wai-pui and Tsui Yun-pui (Hong Kong), 1-6, 1-6.

Today's games

At Hong Kong Cricket Club Court 4.30 p.m. Men's Singles: Benzin Saw (Hong Kong) v Durrani (Pakistan).

5.30 p.m. Men's Singles: Tsui Wai-pui (Hong Kong) v I. Ahmed (Pakistan).

6.30 p.m. Men's Doubles: K. H. Ip and Edwin Tsui (Hong Kong) v I. Ahmed and Alam (Pakistan).

Kowloon Cricket Club tennis handicaps

The following programme of tennis matches at the Kowloon Cricket Club has been arranged, commencing Monday, April 17: Monday, April 17, at 5.45 p.m. Court No. 1 Mrs. G. Chau and D. Chen v Mrs. E. Tebbutt and R. O. Baker.

Court No. 2 Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Forward v Winners Mrs. J. Lawes and L. F. Stokes against Captain and Mrs. Robertson.

Court No. 3 R. O. Baker v Winner Mrs. A. Bailey and A. Zimmermann against C. W. Tebbutt.

Court No. 4 K. M. Getz v R. N. Mann.

Court No. 5 C. G. March v Winner A. E. P. Guest against J. V. Sellers.

Court No. 6 Mrs. E. Litton v Miss N. Lambert Baker.

Tuesday, April 18, at 5.45 p.m. Court No. 1 Mrs. L. Bendish and E. P. Guest v Winners Mrs. A. Bailey and A. Zimmermann against Miss P. Ward and A. V. White.

Court No. 2 F. H. Kwok and D. Chen v A. Zimmermann and J. V. Sellers.

Court No. 3 T. E. and R. O. Baker v H. Pepperell and J. Leaves.

Court No. 4 Miss M. Ribeiro and Miss M. Figueroa v Mrs. J. Horsman and Miss M. Fisher.

Wednesday, April 19, at 5.45 p.m. Court No. 1 R. Lawley and G. Roselley v Winners J. Lerou and F. R. Kerman against C. R. Tiernan and J. Horsman.

Court No. 2 Mrs. G. Chau and E. Litton v Miss P. Ward and Miss J. Watt.

Court No. 3 Mrs. M. Chow and E. Litton v Winners Miss N. Lambert Baker and Mrs. C. Getz against Mrs. J. Lawes and Mrs. E. Tebbutt.

Court No. 4 C. W. Tebbutt and R. Thompson v Winners F. H. Kwok and D. Chen against A. Zimmermann and J. V. Sellers.

Thursday, April 20, at 5.45 p.m. Court No. 1 A. V. White v Winner F. R. Kerman against J. A. Abbas.

Court No. 2 F. H. Kwok v Winner K. M. Getz against R. N. Mann.

Court No. 3 Mrs. D. H. Pepperell v Winner Miss P. Ward against Miss M. Figueroa.

Court No. 4 Mrs. M. Chow v Mrs. E. M. Tebbutt.

Lawn Bowls:

New scoring system in League games proposed

A proposal for a new scoring system in respect to Lawn Bowls League matches was put forward by Mr. J. E. Noronha at yesterday's Council Meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, which was presided over by Mr. J. G. Moyer.

Mr. Noronha suggested that two points be awarded for each rink win and two points for an aggregate win, making a total of eight points.

HOCKEY FIXTURES

The following are Hong Kong Hockey Association fixtures up to and including Tuesday, April 18:

Today

Recreio "A" v RAF, Kai Tak, 10.00 a.m.; Umpires: Capt. Payne, WO Smith.

Sunday

Recreio "A" v Dutch, Rekreio, 10.00 a.m.; Umpires: Capt. Payne, WO Smith.

KITC v Rekreio "B", RNRC No. 1 10.00 a.m.; Umpires: Mr. Blinke, CYC Gater.

Nomads v Army, Sookpung, 11.15 a.m.; Umpires: Mr. Palmer, Mr. Gurevitch.

RAF v Navy, Kai Tak, 11.30 a.m.; Umpires: Mr. Xavier, Sgt. Main Hanman.

Chand Tara v Pak, RNRC No. 1, 11.30 a.m.; Umpires: Mr. Dillon, Makhim Singh.

Police v Commandos, Boundary St. 10.30 a.m.; Umpires: S/Cdr. Padley, RSM Scott.

YMCA v Club, RNRC No. 2, 11.15 a.m.; Umpires: Mr. Guest, PO Braddy.

Tuesday, April 18

Rekreio "B" v Dutch, Rekreio, 5.30 p.m.; Umpires: CYC Gater, Mr. Blinke.

Club v KITC, RNRC No. 1, 5.30 p.m.; Umpires: Mr. Xavier, WO Smith.

Nomads v YMCA, RNRC No. 2, Umpires: Mr. Guest, RSM Scott.

NICE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Nice, April 12. Vladimir Cernik, former Czechoslovak Davis Cup player, today qualified for the fourth round of the men's singles in the Nice lawn tennis tournament, defeating Jean Paul Chiffre (France) by 6-2 and 6-1.

Other third round results included: Jean Ducas (France) beat Bengt Axelsson (Sweden) 6-0 and 6-1; Josef Pallada (Yugoslavia) beat Georges Pasquet (Monaco) by 6-3 and 6-2; Milan Laszlo (Yugoslavia) beat Milan Brnovic (Yugoslavia) by 8-10, 6-0 and 6-1.

Violette Ribole (Switzerland) beat Eliane Stigler (France) by 6-3 and 6-2 in the third round of the women's event.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPEN SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIPS

London, April 12. Mahmoud El Karim, the Egyptian holder of the title, had an easy first round victory today in the British Open Squash Rackets Championships at the Lansdowne Club here.

He beat J. H. Giles, a young professional at the Naval and Military Club, by 9-2, 9-5 and 9-6.

Though Giles fought hard, the issue was never in doubt, Karim showing his great mastery of the game whenever the situation required it.—Reuter.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

New York, April 12. Exhibition baseball results: Braves 18, Richmond (Piedmont League) 3; Roanoke (Piedmont) 4; Red Sox 2; Senators 15; Durham (Carolina) 6; Cubs 8; Cards 4; Gainsville (Bay State) 1; Browns 0; Louisville (American Association) 5; Phillies 3; Raleigh (Carolina) 8; Athletics 3; Yankees 6; Reds 4; Indians 9; Giants 4.—Associated Press.

KCC CRICKET XI

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Cricket Club in a cricket match against the Hong Kong Cricket Club for the Hantsford Shield at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday, April 15, commencing at 1.45 p.m. and continuing on Sunday, April 16, at 11 a.m.

R. E. Lee, R.C. Fletcher, W. H. Colledge, J. Lerou, A. Zimmermann, F. R. Kerman, S. M. Alam, J. V. Sellers, D. Chen, and J. A. Abbas.

Veteran sports writer visits Hong Kong

One of the best known sports writers in the West, Harry B. Smith of the San Francisco Chronicle, who is on a Pacific cruise, arrived here yesterday by the ss. President Cleveland.

A veteran journalist, who began his career as a cub more than 50 years ago, Mr. Smith is visiting the Orient for the first time.

"I am sure there'll be a lot to tell the folks back home about my Orient trip," the visitor said, talking to newsmen at Kowloon Wharf yesterday.

Mr. Smith joined the Chronicle in 1906. "Just after the catastrophic earthquake," he recalled. He started as a sports writer and has been at it since then.

Writing a daily column on sports for his San Francisco paper, Mr. Smith concentrates mainly on boxing and baseball. Among his "Big Event" assignments were the Dempsey-Johnson bout and several Joe Louis "K.O.s."

Mr. Smith has travelled widely in Europe and England to cover important games.

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Key 'soccer match to decide participation in World Cup games

(By WALTER PILKINGTON)

No football match in the long history of meetings between England and Scotland has aroused as much interest as the clash of these great rivals at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on April 15.

It is always an event of outstanding importance in the football calendar for it often decides supremacy in the international championship between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

This year the title once again rests upon its outcome.

When it is played in Scotland this annual "battle" takes national football fervour to its peak, for it possesses a magnetism that eclipses even the appeal in England of the only comparable event, the Football Association Cup Final.

To Scotsmen, at this time, everything else in sport becomes of secondary importance to the great day at Hampden Park where the maximum crowd of nearly 140,000 is assured.

Even when it is staged at Wembley Stadium, London, hosts of Scotsmen wearing their traditional tartan and tam's shanter caps make the journey to the capital.

The reason for this enthusiasm is that in Scotland the paramount achievement in football is a triumph over the old friendly rival, England, and to the Scots, a victory was never a greater necessity than it is this year.

A double reward

For victory to Scotland in the 1650 Hampden Park test will bring a double reward: Scotland will retain the international championship and at the same time earn a "passport" to Rio de Janeiro for participation in the World Cup Games.

A team taking part in a football match in Britain never had a greater incentive to win.

Every Scottish player of international standing would like to make that South American trip, but the Scottish football authorities are standing firm by a decision reaffirmed at the Paris conference of World Cup delegates in December that Scotland will go to Brazil only as champions of the British international tournament, even though the countries finishing first and second have both been invited.

One thing that has mystified the other nations taking part is the fact that the Scottish Football Association have already booked a passage to Rio!

Meanwhile it has been decided that if the Scots lose and still fail to reach the final, the winners of the Spain v Portugal match will be invited.

The countries to contest the competition proper in Rio de Janeiro will be Italy, (holders of the Cup) Brazil, Switzerland, Mexico, Sweden, Austria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, the two top countries from Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay and Chile, England and probably Scotland.

Adjustments may be necessary on account of unforeseen circumstances; but there is plenty of time between now and mid-May, after the season has opened, for a variety and strength to ensure an impressive finale, with Italy and the representatives of Britain favourites.

Scotland's fixed purpose of a win against England was reflected in the choice of the team to represent the Scottish League against the English League at Huddersfield three weeks before the Hampden Park International.

Seven of the eleven—Young, Cox, Evans, Woodburn, Waddell, Mason, and Reilly—were in Scotland's winning side against England in London last April.

A dress rehearsal

Steel and other Scots playing in England last week were undoubtedly for this inter-League fixture but in every other respect the occasion fulfilled the purpose of a dress rehearsal for the match of the year.

It was significant that Glasgow Rangers, the most consistently powerful team in Scottish football, contributed five players to the League eleven. These were Brown, Young and Cox, goalkeeper and backs, Woodburn, centre half, and Waddell, outside right.

Rangers are to tour Denmark and Norway during the season, and in view of Scotland's fixtures in France and Portugal early in May, together with possible commitments for South America, they are naturally wondering what will be the penalty of time.

They may find themselves compelled to undertake a tour with team made up of local lights while their stars pack their bags for a South American business with pleasure mission.

Scottish football pride being what it is, the Rangers would gladly give their blessing to both parties.

Only penalty

And as there might be no attempt to charge on the part of the offender, it was added, the infringement could only be penalised as ungentlemanly conduct, the punishment for which is a caution and an indirect free-kick.

Mention just now of the goalkeeper brings out another point often misunderstood, and that is that the goalkeeper is not "sacred" at all times.

Outside his goal-area he has no more protection than any other player and can be charged fairly, even when not in possession of the ball, provided he and his opponent are within playing distance of the ball and are trying to play it.

Inside the goal-dred he can be charged if he is holding the ball or is obstructing.

The answer

The confusion probably comes because there is no punishment laid down for it as such. Law 12 says only that a player who is obstructing can be charged from behind, though not dangerously, and that if the goalkeeper is obstructing he can be charged even within the goal-area.

So where does the free-kick come in? The answer is that it can be given for ungentlemanly conduct in certain cases.

This was made clear in the F.A.'s last Memorandum on Refereeing which made the distinction between two types of obstruction.

The first concerned the man who, able to play the ball, chooses to keep himself in the path of an opponent, letting the ball run on. He is the player who can be charged from behind.

The second was pointed out, "there is a form of obstructing which is obviously opposed to the spirit of the game. Where a player

Confusion over obstruction

(By BILLY STEEL)

Listening to soccer fans arguing intelligently about the obstruction law was, for me, an encouraging experience.

It indicated a welcome new interest in the Laws and made me wonder whether we can reasonably hope for an eventual end to the misunderstandings which spoil a lot of games.

The incident came during the Cup replay between Glasgow Rangers and Raith Rovers, when the Raith centre-half put himself between the ball and the Rangers' inside-right, who was chasing it.

The referee blew, and there were shouts of "Penalty!" And when the ball was placed for an indirect free-kick there were plenty of debaters able to tell the shouters why the referee was right.

Obstruction is one of the least understood points in the Laws, and I must say there seem to be referees even who are uncertain.

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